

TIME

PORN

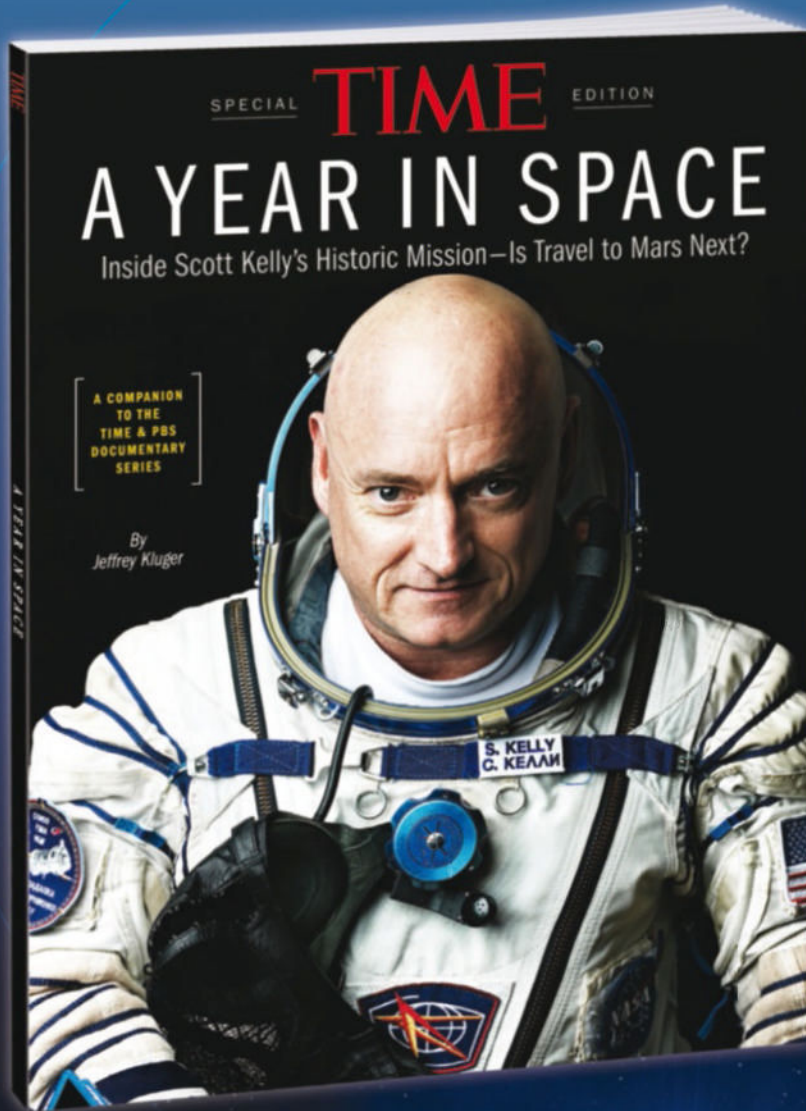


Why young men who grew up with Internet porn are becoming advocates for turning it off

By Belinda Luscombe

At Home Above the World

Spend a year inside the International Space Station with Scott Kelly in this all-new Special Edition as he chronicles his historic year in space.



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The 'Comey Primary'

FBI chief James Comey's findings in the Hillary Clinton email investigation could swing the 2016 election

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Economic globalization is the surprise hot-button campaign issue of 2016

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Chinese President Xi Jinping is building a personality cult unlike anything since Chairman Mao.

By Hannah Beech 36



All eyes are on Xi, China's most powerful President in decades

Cover Story

Porn vs. Sex

The first generation of men to grow up amid unlimited online porn report problems with erectile dysfunction and low libido. Is there a connection?

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#IamSyrian

"I USED TO WORK AS A FARMER, LIVING
AND EATING OFF THE SWEAT OF MY BROW.
I HAD CONFIDENCE THAT MY CHILDREN
WERE SAFE." — ZIAD

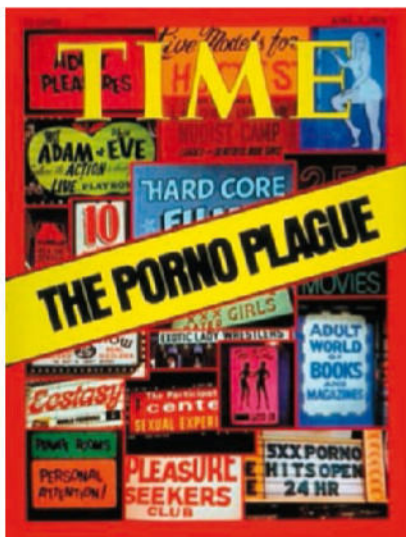
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Back in TIME

April 5, 1976

THE PORNO PLAGUE

This week's cover story recalls its forebear of exactly 40 years ago. Read the whole issue at time.com/vault



THE NEWS Court rulings made it harder to get obscenity convictions in the U.S., spurring a boom in explicit media.

THE QUESTION How would the “Age of Porn” change a once Puritan nation?

WHAT WE GOT RIGHT Porn did, as we predicted, become commonplace.

WHAT WE GOT WRONG But the desire to prevent the U.S. from turning into “the world portrayed in *A Clockwork Orange*” did not create a new vogue for censorship. Quite the opposite, in fact ...

**BONUS
TIME
POLITICS**

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Hawke as jazz icon Baker

NOW ON TIME.COM Actors Ethan Hawke and Tom Hiddleston recently sat down in TIME's studio to discuss a new challenge they've both taken on: playing musical icons. As Chet Baker in *Born to Be Blue* and Hank Williams in *I Saw the Light*, respectively, Hawke and Hiddleston are tasked with doing justice to their characters as well as to the songs those musical luminaries made famous. In a new video, the two reveal the work that goes into elevating a performance from imitation to interpretation—and they sing some duets for good measure. Watch at time.com/music-biopics



What you said about ...

CANCER AND IMMUNOTHERAPY

Alice Park's April 4 cover story on the growing promise of immunotherapy for treating cancer—and the challenges of its limited availability—

“made me realize how fortunate I am,” wrote Barbara Jo Sieber of Bradenton, Fla., who is currently involved in a trial for such a treatment. But Roger Stone of Kirkland, Wash., underscored the point that enrolling in a clinical trial, while a way to obtain new therapies, can be heartbreaking too, as patients can be suddenly removed from a trial if they no longer fit the study parameters. “[Patients in a trial] are a thing, a statistic to the drug company and the study doctors,” he wrote. “I know there are doctors that *do* care ... But this is wrong.”

‘You never know how important scientific research is until your life depends on it.’

RACH GEE,
on Facebook

Letters should include the writer's full name, address and home telephone and may be edited for purposes of clarity and space

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'Donald Trump may be a rat, but I have no desire to copulate with him.'

TED CRUZ, GOP presidential candidate, blasting Trump by somewhat bizarrely alluding to an unprintable political slang term for dirty tricks; Cruz blamed his rival for a "garbage" *National Enquirer* story alleging Cruz had extramarital affairs



15,000

Number of eggs used to make a giant omelette in the French town of Bessières



10 billion

Number of times people have viewed Justin Bieber's music videos on Vevo, setting a record for the site

'THERE IS NO BIDEN RULE. IT DOESN'T EXIST.'

VICE PRESIDENT JOE BIDEN, rejecting Republican claims that a speech he gave in 1992 set a precedent for the GOP's refusal to consider President Obama's nominee for the Supreme Court



Batman v Superman
The superhero flick soared to the sixth best box-office opening ever



GOOD WEEK
BAD WEEK



Batman v Superman
The movie was widely panned by critics across the U.S.



'UNLESS SOMETHING RADICAL TAKES PLACE, IT'S GOING TO BE A BLOOD-BATH THIS SUMMER.'

THE REV. IRA ACREE, Chicago pastor, lamenting an 84% increase in the city's homicide rate since last year and looking ahead warily to the typically more violent summer months

'Palmyra has been liberated.'



MAMOUN ABDELKARIM, Syria's director of antiquities, after Syrian military forces routed ISIS from the ancient city; ISIS militants ransacked historical sites and destroyed artifacts during the 10 months they occupied the city, a UNESCO World Heritage Site

13

Length in feet (4 m) of a python left at a Los Angeles sushi restaurant, allegedly by a disgruntled customer



'Our values have been hijacked.'

JENNIFER ROBERTS, mayor of Charlotte, after North Carolina enacted a law that blocks local LGBT antidiscrimination ordinances; Roberts argued that the law, one of several similar proposals advancing across the country, will hurt the city financially

The Brief

'HE WAS, QUITE SIMPLY, THE MOST FASCINATING—AND MOST FASCINATED—PERSON I HAVE EVER MET.' —PAGE 11



A Syrian soldier holds a captured ISIS flag after government troops retook the city of Palmyra

TERROR

Losing in battle, ISIS gains by attacking the 'gray zone' of the West

By Karl Vick

WHO'S WINNING THE WAR AGAINST ISIS? That depends on which war you have in mind. There are at least two.

The war being fought in Iraq and Syria is the most visible and lately the one going badly for ISIS. Newly arrived U.S. Special Forces teams are picking off the group's leaders—most recently its No. 2 in an air strike called in on March 25. In addition to commanders, the extremists are also losing ground. The ancient city of Palmyra fell on March 27 to the forces of Syrian President Bashar Assad and Russia. Shaddadi, a strategic town near the border with Iraq, fell in February to U.S.-backed rebels. ISIS lost the Iraqi provincial capitals of Ramadi and Tikrit over the past year, while Syrian Kurds took much of the country's north and are dug

in near the ISIS capital of Raqqa.

All told, ISIS has lost 30% of the land it held at its 2014 peak. Most of it may be desert waste, but that's no different than it was when ISIS was on a roll and declared a new caliphate ostensibly for the world's 1.3 billion Sunni Muslims. That declaration proved a recruiting boon, drawing tens of thousands of foreigners to live and fight in the name of not just an ideology but a place. Now as the territory of the Islamic State shrinks, will its appeal diminish as well? That remains to be seen—as does the outcome of the other war ISIS is waging, one fought through terrorism.

That war is going far better for the extremists, largely because gains are measured not in square miles and battle lines but in fear and politics. Days

after 32 people were killed in Brussels, ISIS's attacks remained the world's top news story; imagine if the plotters had managed to penetrate the nuclear facility that authorities fear was their original objective. As it is, the attacks have generated widespread alarm—not only about ISIS but about any Muslim, anywhere.

That's precisely what ISIS intends, according to ISIS itself. In online proclamations and in its magazine, *Dabiq*, the group asserts that terrorist strikes on the West are only partly meant to punish countries arrayed against it militarily. In a more strategic sense, the attacks are also intended to “destroy the gray zone.” Gray zone turns out to be ISIS's term for any society in which Muslims and non-Muslims coexist.

It sounds simple because it is. ISIS sees the world as black and white and abhors the middle ground where everyday life is lived. French journalist Nicolas Hénin, who spent 10 months as an ISIS hostage, wrote that when Germany opened its doors to Syrian refugees, jihadis were flummoxed. Their response was a videotape urging refugees to turn around and head for the Islamic State.

But recent events have given the extremists hope, according to analysts. ISIS has declared its worldview vindicated by the rising electoral prospects of anti-Islam parties in Europe. And in the U.S., leading Republican presidential candidates have joined in attacking the gray zone. It was after the terrorist attacks in Paris and San Bernardino, Calif., that Donald Trump proposed “a total and complete

shutdown” of U.S. borders to Muslims. Following Brussels, Ted Cruz called for police patrols of Muslim neighborhoods.

“I think it's a winning strategy for ISIS so far,” says Faysal Itani, a fellow at the Atlantic Council, a Washington think tank. “At a pretty low cost, they've been able to achieve what no other terrorist group has done, even Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda, who killed 3,000 innocents in one day. We are now at a point where anti-Muslim sentiment is part of mainstream political discourse in the West.”

The strategy is not without hazards. If ISIS becomes better known for terrorist attacks than for its self-proclaimed caliphate, it risks looking like just another jihadi group. On the other hand, over-the-top reaction to Paris and Brussels demonstrates how well terrorism can work—if people let it. “The thing that a weak force does is try to act bigger than it is,” notes Harleen Gambhir, an analyst at the Institute for the Study of War. “There are ways to conceive of ISIS and to respond to ISIS that play into the image that ISIS is trying to project.”

As she speaks from her Washington office, the “breaking news” banner on CNN reads, TRUMP: AMERICA NOT SAFE FOR AMERICANS. Gambhir sighs. ISIS remains formidable, she says, both in Syria, where its retreats have been orderly, and in chaotic Libya, where an affiliate has gained ground. But in the West, she says, the picture is very different.

A post-Brussels study by the New America Foundation rated the danger of terrorist strikes by the very few ISIS fighters who have returned to the U.S. from Syria as “low” and “manageable.” But there is reality, and there is fear. Gambhir cautions that ISIS still could end up dictating terms in the U.S., if only by dint of the power Americans choose to give it.

“It becomes an existential threat when we begin changing our patterns of living, or overreacting,” Gambhir says. “Then ISIS no longer just claims to have power—it actually has power, because it's shaping the actions of its opponents.”

So perhaps there's a third war, this one fought between understandable emotion and calm reason. And that war may be the hardest to win.



ISIS TERRITORY

January 2015 to March 14, 2016

No change Gains Losses

SOURCE: IHS CONFLICT MONITOR



TRENDING



CRIME

An EgyptAir flight from Alexandria to Cairo was hijacked and diverted to Cyprus on March 29. All aboard were released without harm after the suspected hijacker surrendered. He was reportedly motivated by a feud with his ex-wife.



SANCTIONS

North Koreans have been told to brace for possible famine and economic hardship, according to an editorial in state media. The article comes weeks after the U.N. voted for tougher sanctions against the country, which has been testing powerful weapons.



LABOR

In a victory for the labor movement, the U.S. Supreme Court came to a 4-4 tie in a case on public-sector union fees, leaving intact a lower-court ruling that nonmembers can be asked to cover contract-negotiation costs.



RIGHT-WING RESISTANCE Serbian ultranationalists protest the E.U. and NATO at a rally in Belgrade on March 24, the 17th anniversary of the military alliance's bombing of Serbia. Far-right leader Vojislav Seselj addressed the crowd to praise Radovan Karadzic, the former Bosnian Serb leader sentenced that day to 40 years in prison by a U.N. war-crimes court for atrocities committed during Bosnia's 1992–95 war. *Photograph by Marko Djurica—Reuters*

POSTMORTEM

Burgled body parts

Alas, poor William: researchers in the U.K. who analyzed Shakespeare's grave with radar imaging said March 23 his skull was likely stolen more than 200 years ago. The playwright joins other noted victims of graveyard robbery. —*Julia Zorthian*



ST. NICHOLAS

Sailors stole the remains of St. Nicholas (whom you might know as Santa Claus) in 1087 from what is now Turkey and took them to Bari, Italy, where they are today. The bones are said to emit a healing balm called manna.



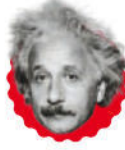
GALILEO GALILEI

Supporters took three fingers and a tooth from the astronomer's grave in 1737, some 95 years after his death. The fingers went their separate ways until 2010, when they were reunited for display in a Florence museum.



JOSEPH HAYDN

After the composer died in 1809, two admirers bribed a grave digger to give them his skull so they could check for a "bump of music" that might explain his genius. The cranium was only returned to his tomb in 1954.



ALBERT EINSTEIN

The physicist left behind instructions to cremate his body, but when he died in 1955 a doctor gave his eyeballs to Einstein's ophthalmologist, who saved them in a jar that's now kept in a safe-deposit box.

DIGITS

12,000

Number of times paramedics performed first aid during a March 27 marathon run by 20,000 people in Qingyuan, China; long-distance running has become a fad in China, but athletes and organizers are often woefully inexperienced



DATA

WATER OF THE WORLD

A report from nonprofit WaterAid shows what share of people in various countries have access to safe water sources. Here's a sample:



100%
Qatar



99.2%
U.S.



94.1%
India



84.7%
Dominican Republic



49%
Angola

DEMOGRAPHY

Why Trump is losing America's largest voting bloc

ALMOST AS MUCH AS WEALTH, Donald Trump regards women as a measure of success. He's married to a former model, frequently recounts his history of romantic conquests and turned a recent presidential forum into a referendum on penis size. But whatever prowess he may have elsewhere, Trump has problems with women in the polls.

So much so that female voters are becoming an impediment to his shot at the White House. Trump's divisive appeal has won over disaffected white male voters, who have carried him to pluralities in the crowded GOP primaries. But his swaggering style and oddball, offensive remarks have made him toxic to the women who swing general elections. Nearly three-quarters of women in a March 24 CNN poll said they had an unfavorable view of Trump. In a recent NBC/*Wall Street Journal* poll, nearly half of *Republican* women surveyed said they couldn't imagine voting for the GOP front runner.

Trump's dismal standing with women is the single biggest reason strategists in both parties predict his nomination would make Hillary Clinton the 45th U.S. President. Women have cast more votes than men in every general election since 1964 and voted at higher rates than men in every race since 1980. It's very difficult for a candidate to win a general election if he's underwater with the nation's largest and most reliable voting bloc.

Republicans know from experience. They've lost women in every presidential race since 1988—a stretch during which they've carried the popular vote exactly once, in 2004. In 2012, Barack Obama won women by double digits after his allies painted Mitt Romney's positions on abortion, contraception and the economy as part of a GOP “war on women.”

Trump is an easier target. In recent days alone, he has insulted the appearance of Senator Ted Cruz's wife and questioned the integrity of a female reporter who pressed battery charges



ON THE RECORD

Trump's past statements about women offer plenty of fodder for Democratic opposition researchers

against his own campaign manager. Over the course of the campaign, he has called former GOP rival Carly Fiorina ugly and repeatedly attacked Fox News anchor Megyn Kelly. On March 30 he said women who have illegal abortions should face “some form of punishment.” If Trump wins the Republican nomination, “he’ll become a poster child for misogyny,” predicts Katie Packer, a former Romney strategist.

To recover, Trump will argue that he has hired “thousands” of women in

his businesses, and he could opt to dispatch his daughter Ivanka to more public events. “Expect to see him deploy more female surrogates to make his case with women voters,” says Michele Swers, a political-science professor at Georgetown University. Otherwise, says Jennifer Lawless of American University's Women & Politics Institute, it's “virtually impossible to envision any scenario whereby 50% of female voters would cast their ballots for him.” —ALEX ALTMAN AND JAY NEWTON-SMALL

CAMPAIGN 2016



With the parties' conventions just 3½ months away, the race for the White House is all about threats, feints, fallout and trying to get a word in edgewise

Let's get a show of hands

Bernie Sanders won big out West in March, but Hillary Clinton still dominates the all-important delegate count. His only path now is to woo superdelegates—a strategy his team once decried as undemocratic.



No, for now

John Kasich, who has no viable path to the presidential nomination unless there's a contested convention, swears he's not interested in being anyone else's VP. But he pretty much has to say that.



Dems eye Trump card

The Republicans' messy implosion puts at least six GOP-held Senate seats—and the party's narrow, four-seat majority—on thin ice. Dems zero in on Illinois, New Hampshire and Ohio.



All over but the shouting

Clinton and Sanders struck a tentative deal for a last debate before the April 19 New York primary. Trump says he's sick of debates. Cruz wants a one-on-one with Trump, and Kasich just wants you to remember he's running.



STRATEGY

Will the GOP try to lose with Cruz?

Mitt Romney criticized him as “way over the line,” Jeb Bush blasted him for flip-flopping on immigration, and Carly Fiorina smeared him for saying “whatever he needs to say to get elected.” Now all three onetime critics have embraced Texas Senator Ted Cruz in a last-ditch effort to stop Donald Trump. And it's not necessarily because they think he can win.

With Trump inching up in the delegate race on the path to the nomination, the notional leaders of the Grand Old Party have been facing a Hobson's choice: whether to rally behind the front runner or try to stop him in his tracks, an option that could alienate Trump's supporters and risk permanently splitting the party.

Still, with each week, more prominent Republicans are casting their lots with Cruz, hoping that a tumultuous convention will produce another nominee. One senior Republican operative, who is working for Cruz but doesn't believe he can win, explains his decision. “Let's give the king of the Tea Party the nomination and get behind him, and pray that breaks the fever,” the operative tells TIME.

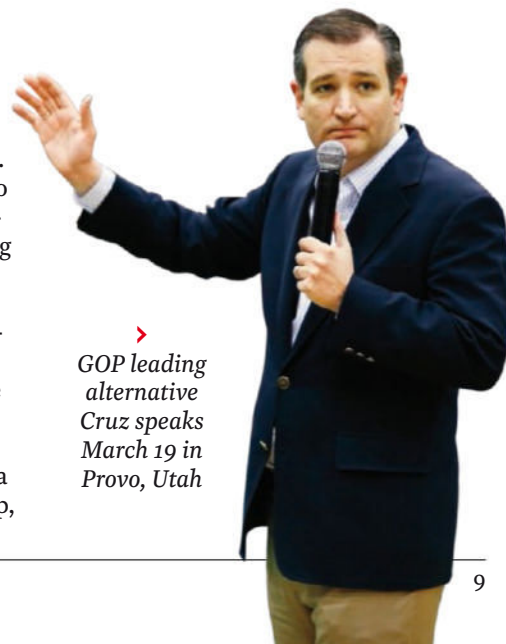
The growing #NeverTrump movement includes governors, Senators, top donors, political strategists and grassroots activists scrambling to extricate the party from what increasingly appears to be a no-win situation. It is a disorganized effort with no formal leader or script. Its members do what they want, speaking out on television and in newspaper columns, running tens of millions of dollars' worth of last-ditch negative ads and generally wringing their hands. They have also begun to attack those who are siding with the Manhattan developer: Our Principles PAC, a GOP super PAC opposing Trump, has criticized Republicans like

New Jersey Governor Chris Christie who have lined up behind him.

Even if the stop-Trump crowd succeeds, there is the complicated matter of who might take his place on the ballot. Cruz, the leading alternative, is disliked nearly as much as Trump by moderate Republicans and independent voters and trails both Clinton and Senator Bernie Sanders in head-to-head polls. The only remaining candidate who appears to have a chance of beating Clinton, according to recent polling, is Ohio Governor John Kasich, who has won only his home state and whose path to the nomination would take multiple ballots at the Cleveland convention in the best of circumstances. Even then, his delegate count leaves him long odds. More unlikely still would be the emergence of a white knight to rescue the party at the convention.

So for now, the smart anti-Trump money seems to be on Cruz. Even South Carolina Senator Lindsey Graham, who once mused that having to choose between Trump and Cruz would be like deciding between being shot and being poisoned, has come around on the Texas Senator. “You might find an antidote to the poisoning—I don't know, but maybe there's time,” he quipped on *The Daily Show*. He didn't sound confident.

—ZEKE J. MILLER



➤
GOP leading alternative Cruz speaks March 19 in Provo, Utah



TRENDING



POLITICS

Brazil's largest political party said it would **withdraw from the coalition government**, leaving President Dilma Rousseff and her Workers' Party isolated. The Democratic Movement Party's decision will make it harder for Rousseff to avoid impeachment proceedings.



HEALTH

Annual per capita consumption of soda in the U.S. **fell to a 30-year low in 2015**, according to new industry data, with sales dropping for the 11th straight year. Even diet-soda sales were flat, as concerns grow about the health impact of artificial sweeteners.



ENVIRONMENT

The U.S. Geological Survey's new earthquake-hazard map shows that **parts of Oklahoma are now as seismic as parts of California**, when man-made quakes are factored in. Oklahoma saw 907 temblors of over 3.0 magnitude last year, thanks mostly to oil and gas drilling.

THE RISK REPORT

Debunking Trump's foreign policy

By Ian Bremmer

"I KNOW THE OUTER WORLD EXISTS, AND I'll be very cognizant of that, but at the same time, our country is disintegrating." So says Donald Trump, who wants to "make America great again" by refocusing U.S. foreign policy to rebuild American strength from within. This idea comes not from a civil libertarian's respect for the Constitution but from his trademark exhibitionist belligerence. Trump is less Thomas Jefferson than George Jefferson, moving on up to win his party's presidential nomination.

He's not an isolationist. Trump has floated the use of U.S. troops in Syria and pledged to torture suspected terrorists and "knock the hell out of ISIS," maybe with nuclear weapons. Trump sees most U.S. allies as weak at best and free riders at worst. He doesn't want to scrap NATO—he just thinks allies should pay more of its bills. His go-it-alone approach is in some ways an extension of Bush-era neo-conservatism and the Obama Administration's extensive use of drones and sanctions.

For all his bluster, Trump has raised questions that speak directly to the anxieties of many Americans, and the Washington foreign policy establishment would do well to engage him. Why does Washington allow Germany and Japan, two of the world's wealthiest nations, to outsource their security to the U.S.?

Do ordinary Americans really benefit from globalization? Doesn't the trade deficit prove that others take us for suckers? Trump assumes these questions don't have good answers. He's wrong, but Americans deserve to know why he's wrong—in detail.

Trump has embraced an "America first" foreign policy, but that won't make America great again. This country's exceptionalism is not based just on its military and wealth, as Trump would have it. The U.S. remains a nation—

An 'America first' approach won't make America great again

and an idea—worth emulating. It has set a standard of freedom and opportunity against which people everywhere measure their own governments. The U.S. idea of citizenship is based

on allegiance rather than tribe, drawing people from around the world. These are the choices and values that make America great.

But what if the America that others emulate becomes Trump's small-minded, self-interested version? What would that mean for the future of Europe's union or efforts to contain wildfires in the Middle East or coordinate foreign and trade policy in Africa and Latin America? Can Americans remain safe in a volatile world on their own?

Trump lives in a zero-sum world in which China's leaders "have drained so much money out of our country that they've rebuilt China." He divides the world into winners and losers, good and evil, workers and free-

loaders, us and them. That's hardly an exceptional idea.

But it's not enough to dismiss Trump and his foreign policy views. The questions he raises and the resentments they engender must be answered, clearly and confidently, or they will fester. And that's a risk that the U.S. and the world just can't afford. □



< An effigy of Trump is set on fire in Mexico City on March 26

Milestones

DIED

Mother Mary Angelica, 92, nun who founded the 24-hour Catholic TV station Eternal Word Television Network (EWTN), one of the world's largest religious media outlets. TIME described her as "arguably the most influential Roman Catholic woman in America" in a 1995 profile.

PERFORMED

The **first successful kidney and liver transplants** in the U.S. from an HIV-positive donor to HIV-positive recipients. The surgeries at Johns Hopkins followed similar procedures in South Africa.

CONVICTED

By a U.N. tribunal at the Hague, **former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic**, for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity in Srebrenica and Sarajevo in the 1990s. Karadzic, 70, was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

REACHED

A tentative deal to make California the first state with a **\$15 hourly minimum wage**. The increase would take effect over six years and mark a turning point in the campaign for a higher minimum wage across the country.

AWARDED

The 2016 Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction, to **Marlynn Robinson**, whose novel *Gilead* won the 2005 Pulitzer Prize.

DENIED

By the U.S. Supreme Court, **former Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich's appeal** of his 2011 conviction for trying to sell the U.S. Senate seat vacated by Barack Obama.



Shandling died March 24 at 66

DIED

Garry Shandling Sensei of 'true' comedy

By Jeffrey Tambor

I'M THINKING OF GARRY AS I WRITE THIS. He would urge me to keep it simple. So here goes: There was a time before I met Garry, when I was watching *It's Garry Shandling's Show*, he looked straight into the camera and said, "O.K., they're gonna play my theme song and I'm going to the bathroom. I'll be right back." I remember thinking, What the hell is that? Whatever it is, that's what comedy *really* is. Garry was all about being alive and in the moment. He asked you to bring everything about your day into the work, to go beyond the laugh to reveal character and humanity. I once saw his script for *The Larry Sanders Show*—it looked like Coleridge's marginalia. Garry got deeply involved in other people's lives, for no other purpose than to help. He was a teacher—I can't stress that enough. I am and will be forever grateful.

Tambor is the Emmy-winning star of *Transparent*. He appeared in Shandling's *The Larry Sanders Show* for six seasons.

DIED

Jim Harrison Legends of the Fall author

By Mario Batali

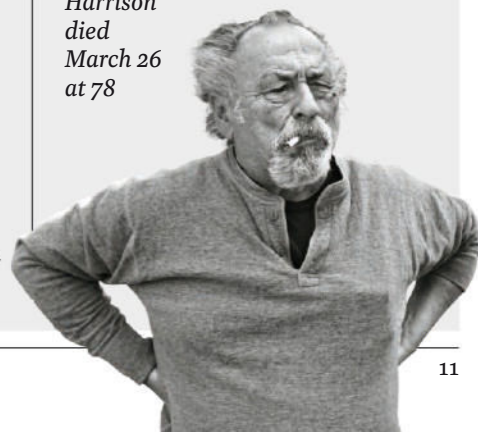
JIM HARRISON'S WRITING IS MY bible. I had read almost everything he wrote even before I met him almost 20 years ago. His writing captures the very whisper of the wind, the delicate movement of the birch in the morning rain, the screeching cry of the lonely loon over the dark lake. When I read his prose I am with him on a long walk in the brambles behind his home, thinking about lunch and paying careful attention to the truth of our sweet planet.

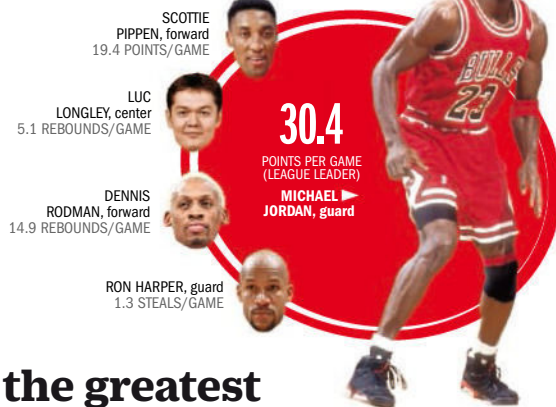
He published *The Road Home*, his 1998 novel that brought back his famous character Dalva and her Nebraska family, at around the same time I opened Babbo. He left a copy for me at the restaurant, even though we'd never met. After that, we became forever friends.

We met up two or three times a year in New York City or on the road. There was a big dinner for him at Del Posto when he was inducted into the Academy of Arts and Letters. There were hunting trips, and there were gourmet and gastronomic delights. His enthusiasm never tired. He was, quite simply, the most fascinating—and most fascinated—person I have ever met.

Batali is a chef and restaurateur

Harrison died March 26 at 78





And the greatest NBA team of all time is ...

1995-96
Chicago Bulls

72-10
W L

FULL 82-GAME SEASON

● Win
● Loss
○ OT

Michael Jordan's Bulls squad set the record for most wins in a season en route to their first of three consecutive titles. They featured the best player ever along with the versatile Scottie Pippen and rebounding machine Dennis Rodman—Hall of Famers all. And for long-range shooting off the bench, Chicago called on Steve Kerr, now the Warriors' coach. In a dream matchup between the NBA's greatest teams, how would Kerr stop himself?

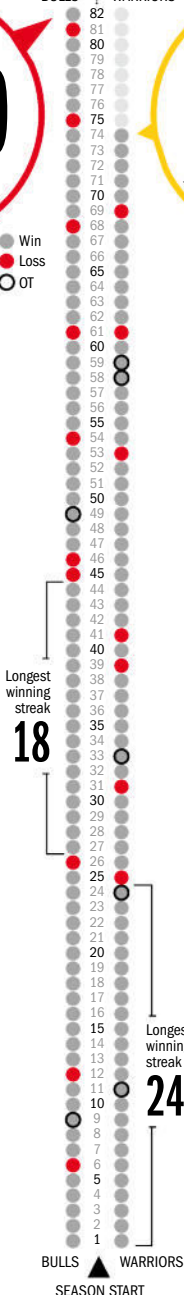
67-7
W L

THROUGH 74 GAMES, 8 REMAINING

2015-16
Golden State Warriors

Stephen Curry and his merry band have blitzed through the NBA this season, shattering records and threatening the Bulls' season-wins mark. So who would come out on top? The Bulls were lockdown defenders, but Curry has proven he can rainbow threes over anyone—a key skill in a league that increasingly relies on perimeter shooting. The Warriors play faster and flashier than the Bulls, and they're even more fun to watch. Advantage: Warriors. In seven.

GAME NUMBER
BULLS WARRIORS



OFFENSE

52% 4TH IN LEAGUE
EFFECTIVE FIELD-GOAL PCT.

20%
OF ALL SHOTS TAKEN WERE 3-POINTERS

POINTS PER GAME **105**
POINTS ALLOWED PER GAME **93**
+12 DIFFERENCE

48% 6TH IN LEAGUE
OPPONENTS' EFFECTIVE FIELD-GOAL PCT.

DEFENSE

— TIME GRAPHIC BY LON TWEETEN
TEXT BY SEAN GREGORY

36%
OF ALL SHOTS TAKEN ARE 3-POINTERS

OFFENSE

56% 1ST IN LEAGUE
EFFECTIVE FIELD-GOAL PCT.

POINTS PER GAME **115**
POINTS ALLOWED PER GAME **104**
+11 DIFFERENCE

48% TIED FOR 2ND IN LEAGUE
OPPONENTS' EFFECTIVE FIELD-GOAL PCT.

DEFENSE

EFFECTIVE FIELD-GOAL PERCENTAGE GIVES MORE WEIGHT TO 3-POINT SHOTS
SOURCE: BASKETBALL-REFERENCE.COM

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LAHORE

A bloody Easter Sunday brings Pakistan's terror threat home

FOR THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY IN Pakistan's second largest city, Lahore, Easter Sunday was supposed to be special. After attending church services, families gathered in the vast Gulshan-e-Iqbal park. Then the suicide bomber struck, having made his way to a nearby children's swing set.

At least 72 people were killed and more than 300 injured in Pakistan's largest terrorist attack since late 2014, when 145 people died in a massacre at a Peshawar school. And though Lahore's oppressed Christian community was the target, most of those killed were Muslim. That didn't concern the militant Islamist group Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, a vicious offshoot of the Pakistani Taliban, which claimed responsibility. A spokesperson for the group, which sees all non-Muslims as potential targets, said the bomb was calculated to show that it still retained the ability to strike deep into Pakistan's heartland—particularly Lahore, the political base of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

For terrorist groups like Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, which has cells throughout the province around Lahore, attacks like the Easter Sunday bombing are far easier to mount than strikes against the troops fighting militants in Pakistan's tribal areas. They are aware that Pakistan's Christian community enjoys little protection. "This is the softest of soft targets," says Ali Dayan Hasan, the former Pakistan director for Human Rights Watch. And the death toll, tragically, showed it. —OMAR WARAICH

On March 28, women try to comfort a mother who lost her son in the bomb attack in Lahore, Pakistan

PHOTOGRAPH BY K.M. CHAUDARY—AP

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THE
DETAILS
MAKE THE
STORY



The sport that
kept her active



The razor that took her hair



The show that made her a star



The letters that gave her hope



The bandana that covered her head



The family that stood by her side

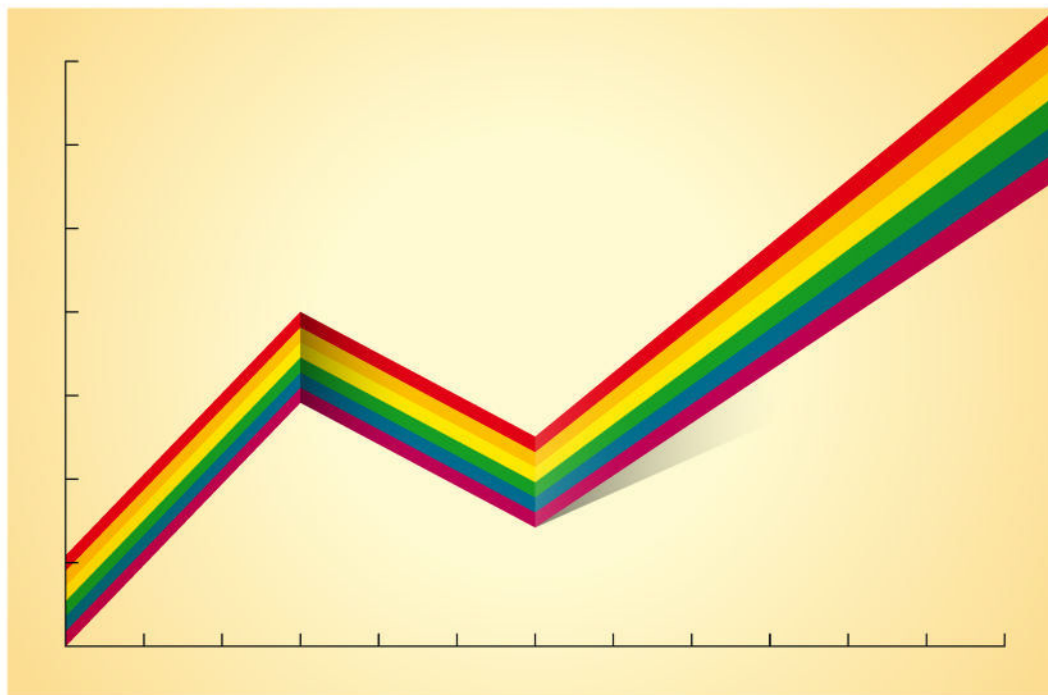


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People

The View

'THINGS ARE AN INEXTRICABLE PART OF WHAT MAKES US HUMAN.' —PAGE 20



Since mobilizing against an Indiana law last year, businesses have increasingly defended LGBT rights

NATION

Why more companies are coming out of the political closet

By Katy Steinmetz

EARLIER THIS YEAR, AS LGBT advocacy groups geared up to fight a religious-freedom bill in Georgia, some of the nation's most powerful executives were rallying behind the scenes. By late March, after the measure passed Georgia's legislature, Coca-Cola, Delta Airlines, Disney and nearly 500 other companies big and small—as well as major sports organizations like the NFL and NCAA—were warning of consequences should Republican Governor Nathan Deal sign the measure. “There was such a swelling of voices and breadth of industry,” says Atlanta city-council member Alex Wan. “It became impossible to ignore.”

When Deal did veto the bill on March 28, he criticized companies that “resorted to threats” like

relocating jobs or canceling conferences, film shoots and sporting events. But he acknowledged that “providing a business-friendly climate” was part of his calculus. And how could it not be? After Indiana passed a similar law last year—which arguably provided legal cover for individuals or businesses with moral objections to deny service to LGBT people—Indianapolis lost an estimated \$60 million in economic activity and was pilloried by businesses from Apple to NASCAR.

Spurred by a desire to attract younger, more diverse employees and cater to a new generation of consumers who expect brands to reflect their values, corporations accustomed to lobbying quietly are increasingly taking public stances on social and political issues they wouldn't have touched in the past.

“That traditionally has not been part of business,” says Salesforce CEO Mark Benioff, who heads a cloud computing company with 20,000 employees. But, he adds, it is part of “the new reality.”

In this new reality, Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg not only forms an advocacy group to change immigration laws but also announces that his new daughter has been vaccinated. Target publicizes its move toward gender-neutral toys. And Cheerios, after sparking racist backlash for featuring an interracial family in a commercial, doubles down by using the same family in another ad. “You expect businesses to be speaking out on taxes and regulations,” says political strategist Doug Hattaway, a former aide to Al Gore and Hillary Clinton. “But more and more businesses these days are values-driven, not just profit-driven.”

The rationale is not all selfless: those values can help drive profits. In a global survey of some 10,000 adults by Havas Worldwide, 68% of the respondents said they believe that businesses bear as much responsibility as governments for driving positive social change. People want to buy things from companies whose values they share, and many young employees feel the same way about the places they choose to work. “There is this pressure to be relevant and share a point of view that is bigger than ‘We sell this product,’” says Rohit Bhargava, a marketing lecturer at Georgetown.

With any public stance, businesses risk alienating workers, investors and consumers. But at least on the matter of LGBT rights, the likelihood of a backlash is shrinking. Some 60% of Americans support same-sex marriage, double the percentage that did in the ’90s. Employers now vie for top scores on the Human Rights Campaign’s corporate equality rankings, recognizing their value as a recruiting tool. In North Carolina, where Republican Governor Pat McCrory signed a bill invalidating local nondiscrimination protections for LGBT people less than a week before Deal rejected Georgia’s measure, Charlotte-based Bank of America has been vocal in its opposition. And in South Dakota, Citibank and Wells Fargo were among the firms that pressured the Republican governor to veto another bill seen as anti-LGBT in early March.

Even if you agree with these stances, the growing displays of corporate conscience raise questions about the role of businesses in shaping public policy. But barring a groundswell of weary consumers who decide they just want the product without the homily, thank you very much, don’t expect that to change anytime soon. C-suiters may not be trained for the stump, but some of them are starting to sound an awful lot like politicians. “This is about being an American,” Benioff says of his public stand. “This is what America is about today.”

VERBATIM
‘That’s what’s beautiful about *Game of Thrones*—its depiction of women in so many different stages of development.’

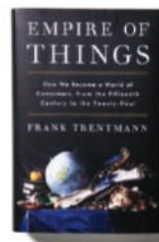
EMILIA CLARKE, actor, dismissing critics who say the hit HBO series—which features many prominent female characters, including hers—is antifeminist because it portrays excessive violence against women



BOOK IN BRIEF

The real cost of our obsession with stuff

HUMANITY HAS A “STUFF” PROBLEM. Even in frugal Germany, the average person owns 10,000 objects, and as a whole, our trash has clogged the oceans’ surfaces with 18,000 pieces of plastic per square kilometer. But in his new book, *Empire of Things*, which chronicles the history of material culture, Frank Trentmann suggests we can’t reverse course without acknowledging how emotionally attached we’ve become to our possessions.



Six centuries ago, the average person owned limited, utilitarian goods. Now, with the modern market’s cheap prices and abundance of choice, more people can (and do) make personal statements about their identity through cars, clothes and kitchenware—and they change those statements often. In this sense, “things are an inextricable part of what makes us human,” Trentmann writes. But to protect our planet—and ourselves—he concludes that we need to better appreciate “the pleasures [that come] from a deeper and longer-lasting connection to fewer things.” —SARAH BEGLEY

CHARTOON

Abridged classics



JOHN ATKINSON, WRONG HANDS

BIG IDEA

The 'invisible' train

Most new technology aims to stand out. Not so with these Japanese train cars, designed by architect Kazuyo Sejima to blend seamlessly into their surroundings as they zoom from Tokyo to mountainous Chichibu, among other destinations. The key: a reflective aluminum coating meant to help them "express a gentleness and softness" rather than the usual "sharpness" of industrial machinery, per an announcement from Seibu Railway. The company plans to debut the new cars on trains in 2018, in honor of its 100th anniversary. —Julie Shapiro



QUICK TAKE

Apple vs. the FBI: Here's who really lost

By Lev Grossman

ONE OF THE MORE COMPELLING institutional cage matches in the past few years, Apple vs. the FBI, ended in anticlimax March 28. The FBI had been asking for Apple's help in accessing data on an iPhone belonging to one of the San Bernardino terrorists. Apple had been asking the FBI to kindly back the hell up, because it felt (with some justification) that developing a tool to get into one iPhone would compromise the security of all iPhones. The situation was supposed to come to a boil in court March 22 but didn't because the FBI announced that it was working with an outside firm to get into the phone without Apple's help. The agency announced that it had finally succeeded, and nixed the suit.

It's hard to call this one for either side. The

FBI got its data, whatever it was—we still don't know. Apple got to stick to its principles—outlined by CEO Tim Cook in a recent *TIME* cover story. Apple would've liked to take the issue to Congress to clarify the legal landscape; it didn't get that. The FBI didn't get to set the legal precedents it sought either.

The Justice Department made it clear, in a statement, that this isn't over, that this was just Round 1, and that the next time it gets stuck with a phone full of evidence, it'll be right back on Apple's doorstep. Apple made it clear in a statement that its position remained unchanged. Terrorists worldwide declined to issue a statement, but they were undoubtedly watching this all unfold. Hopefully they feel a little less safe, so at least we can agree on who lost. □



HOW TO PARENT LIKE A DIPLOMAT

Donna Gorman, a mom and the author of *Am I Going to Starve to Death?: A Survival Guide for the Foreign Service Spouse*, moves to a new country every few years for her husband's job with the Department of State. Here's what she has learned about parenting.

1

GET OFF YOUR PEDESTAL

"As a diplomat, learning the ways of a new place, you'll look like a fool on a regular basis. Your children will know you seldom have the right answers. I'm hoping that watching me struggle will teach them that it's O.K. not to have all the answers in life—it's the willingness to search for answers that counts."

2

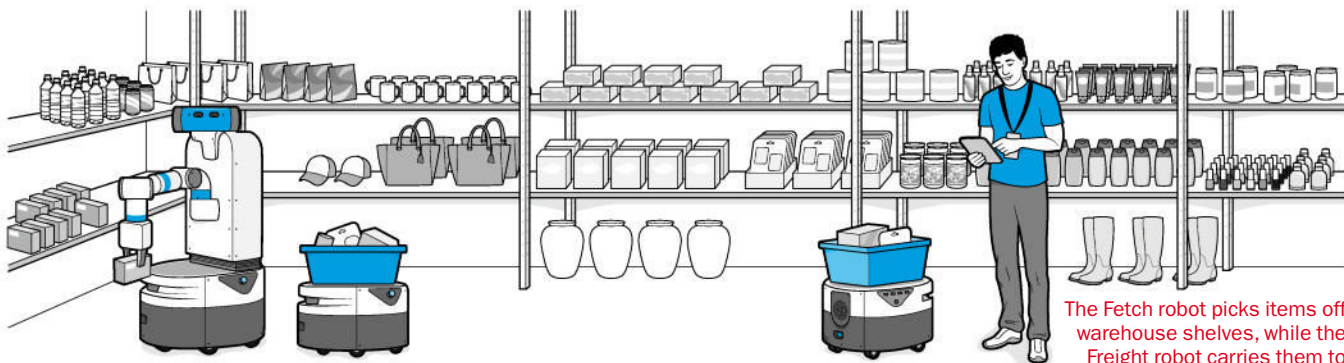
LEARN TO FLY SOLO

"When my husband was given a yearlong assignment in Iraq, I stayed in Jordan with four kids and tried to work full time, cook dinner and help the kids with their homework. Now a weeklong business trip means nothing more than a few cheat meals and less laundry."

3

RECALIBRATE RISK

"The more risks we take as a family, the bigger the adventures we're going to have."
—Belinda Luscombe



The Fetch robot picks items off warehouse shelves, while the Freight robot carries them to human workers for packaging

TECHNOLOGY

Grappling with the right role for robots at work

By Alex Fitzpatrick

THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT REGARDING the coming impact of robots on workers: there are those who warn they will destroy jobs and those who hope new technology will boost the productivity of workers without replacing them.

Melonee Wise is one of the optimists. The 34-year-old CEO of San Jose, Calif.-based Fetch Robotics is working on “collaborative robotics,” using machines to do things humans cannot. “Once we start seeing more service robots like we make, people will be like, ‘These things are really improving my life,’” she says.

Fetch, a nearly two-year-old startup, is developing robots for warehouses. One model, called Freight, looks like a muscled version of the floor-sweeping Roomba made by industry leader iRobot. Freight carries a bin while following human workers as they pick items off shelves, letting a machine do the lugging. Another device nicknamed Fetch is a more advanced robot with an arm that can grab items and work with Freight. Fetch Robotics, which isn’t profitable yet but has raised \$23 million in venture funding, has sold a small number of devices to customers for testing.

THE ROBOTICS INDUSTRY is entering an uncertain chapter. Last year eager investors poured a record \$587 million into startups trying to bring robots to manufacturing plants, hospitals and battlefields, according to data firm CB Insights. Much of the potential for a new wave of robots has come from advancements in so-called machine learning, the software that bestows robots with contextual intelligence. Some of that enthusiasm has been muted recently, however, as the business of selling robots hit snags. iRobot saw its stock fall more than 10% in a single

ROBOT REVOLUTION

These fields are among the most affected by robotics

SHIPPING

Amazon’s Kiva robots help the firm fill orders by bringing goods to human workers

MILITARY

The U.S. Army has used robots like iRobot’s PackBot to dispose of bombs

MEDICINE

Aethon’s Tug robot delivers supplies like medicine and fresh linens within hospitals

HOSPITALITY

A new novelty hotel in Japan is staffed almost entirely by robots

February day after it predicted weaker-than-expected results for the coming year. In March, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Google parent company Alphabet is seeking to sell Boston Dynamics, maker of a bipedal walking robot that looks vaguely like the Terminator, because the firm’s path to profitability is not clear.

Another looming question is robots’ role in the workplace. Wise, a Chicago native who holds a master’s degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Illinois, argues that Fetch’s bots will help warehouse workers avoid injury or strain, making them more productive in the long run. She compares robots to PCs, which caused consternation but ultimately boosted productivity as well as economic and job growth. “Everyone keeps trying to make a distinction between a robot and a computer, but they’re basically the same thing,” says Wise. “A robot is a computer wrapped in plastic.”

NOT EVERYBODY IS CONVINCED. “Technology is going to get to the point where it’s going to take over a lot of the routine, predictable-type jobs in the economy,” says Martin Ford, author of *The Rise of the Robots: Technology and the Threat of a Jobless Future*. That is already happening at checkout lines, tollbooths, parking lots and ticket counters. Ford and others argue that the combination of robots and artificial intelligence represents a different kind of revolution—one that could eventually come for white collar professions. “That’s a lot of jobs [at stake],” he says.

Still, of the 10 private robotics firms that have raised the most venture capital during the past five years, most focus on two fields that are firmly in the augment-human-workers (not replace-them) camp: children’s toys and assistance for surgeons. “Maybe in 30 or 40 years we will have 50% of the jobs disappear,” says J.P. Gownder, vice president and principal analyst at research firm Forrester. “But I don’t see it happening in the next 10.”

The advertisement is a composite image. The top half shows a woman in a grey blazer standing in a control room with multiple computer monitors displaying data and circuit diagrams. The bottom half shows a young child sleeping peacefully in a bed, wearing a blue and orange patterned pajama top. A glowing, futuristic grid structure with orange and blue lines is overlaid on the right side of the image, connecting the top and bottom scenes. The Siemens logo and tagline are in the top left, and the company website is in the bottom right.

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usa.siemens.com/ingenuityforlife

Everybody needs a pension. Here's how to build your own

By Dan Kadlec

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS ARE BARRELING toward retirement with a small nest egg and a big question: Where will I find enough monthly income to sustain me when I stop working? This predicament has been three decades in the making. But only now is it coming into full view, as what may be the largest wave yet of pensionless workers gets ready to retire.

It's no secret that since the 1980s, traditional pensions, which pay a guaranteed monthly income for life, have been swapped out for 401(k) plans, which are tax-advantaged savings that can run out in a blink. Now only 14% of workers have a traditional pension, down from 38% in 1979, the Employee Benefit Research Institute reports.

This switch has left millions to contemplate three decades of retirement with no guarantee that their money will last. People will have Social Security. But that will not be enough to live the way most expect to. Financial planners agree that the first thing prospective retirees must do is create an income plan—in effect, build their own pension. There are many choices, and you can't expect to perfectly replicate a traditional pension. "Most people will have to accept an income stream that varies," says B. Kelly Graves, a financial planner at Carroll Financial in Charlotte, N.C.

First, assess your fixed expenses—things like housing, utilities, taxes and insurance. Then add discretionary expenses—travel, entertainment, charitable giving, spending on grandkids. Ideally, you will have enough guaranteed income to cover all this. That's a

1 Social Security
If possible, delay filing for benefits until age 70 in order to get the biggest monthly check

3 Bucket plan
Keep three years' worth of spending in a money-market account and the rest in a mix of stocks and bonds, refilling the former from the latter annually

2 Fixed annuities
Spend up to 25% of savings on a fixed annuity to close the gap between your income and fixed costs

4 Tap into your home
If you own your home, consider opening a reverse-mortgage line of credit, which can be a hedge against low stock returns

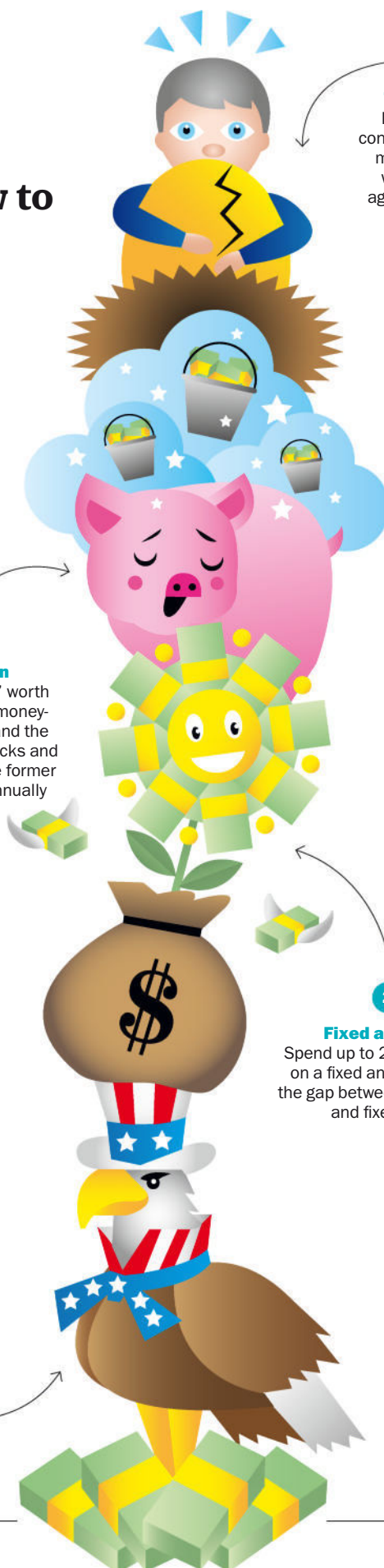
high bar. But you should have at least enough to cover fixed costs.

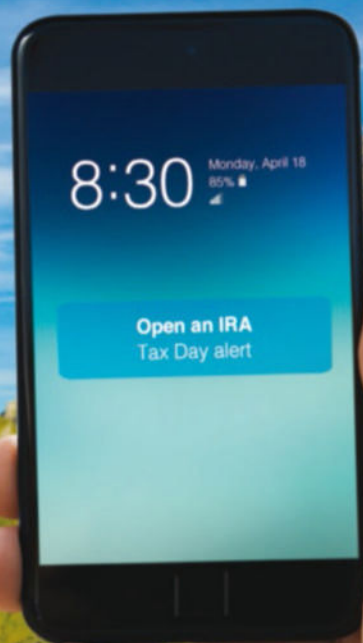
For most people, Social Security will be the primary source of guaranteed lifetime income—and it is likely to leave them with a shortfall. If possible, delay filing for benefits until age 70 in order to get the biggest monthly check. To fill the income gap, consider buying an immediate fixed annuity, which is an insurance product that for a single large premium may guarantee income for life. With interest rates low, fixed annuities do not offer a great return. A 65-year-old man would need \$100,000 to buy \$555 of monthly income. "But it's not about the return," says Jonathan Swanburg, a financial planner with Tri-Star Advisors in Houston. "What's important is that you can't outlive it."

With your basic needs covered, you can take some risk with remaining assets and shoot for a higher return. Unless you are wealthy, you probably will have to draw down your savings over time—and you should plan for 30 years. A good strategy is withdrawing 4% of savings the first year and raising that for inflation each subsequent year. If your monthly income plus 4% of savings leaves you short of your needs, you may have to cut expenses or work part time.

To manage your savings, consider a simple bucket approach: keep three years' worth of spending in a money-market account and the rest in a mix of 60% stocks and 40% bonds, using funds pegged to an index for low fees and diversification. Spend from the money-market bucket and refill it annually by selling from the bucket with stock and bond funds. If you own your home, consider opening a reverse-mortgage line of credit. By tapping home equity in this way, you can refill the spending bucket without selling assets if prices are down.

With traditional pensions all but gone, one thing is certain: you'll have to make the most of every asset to get the income you need.





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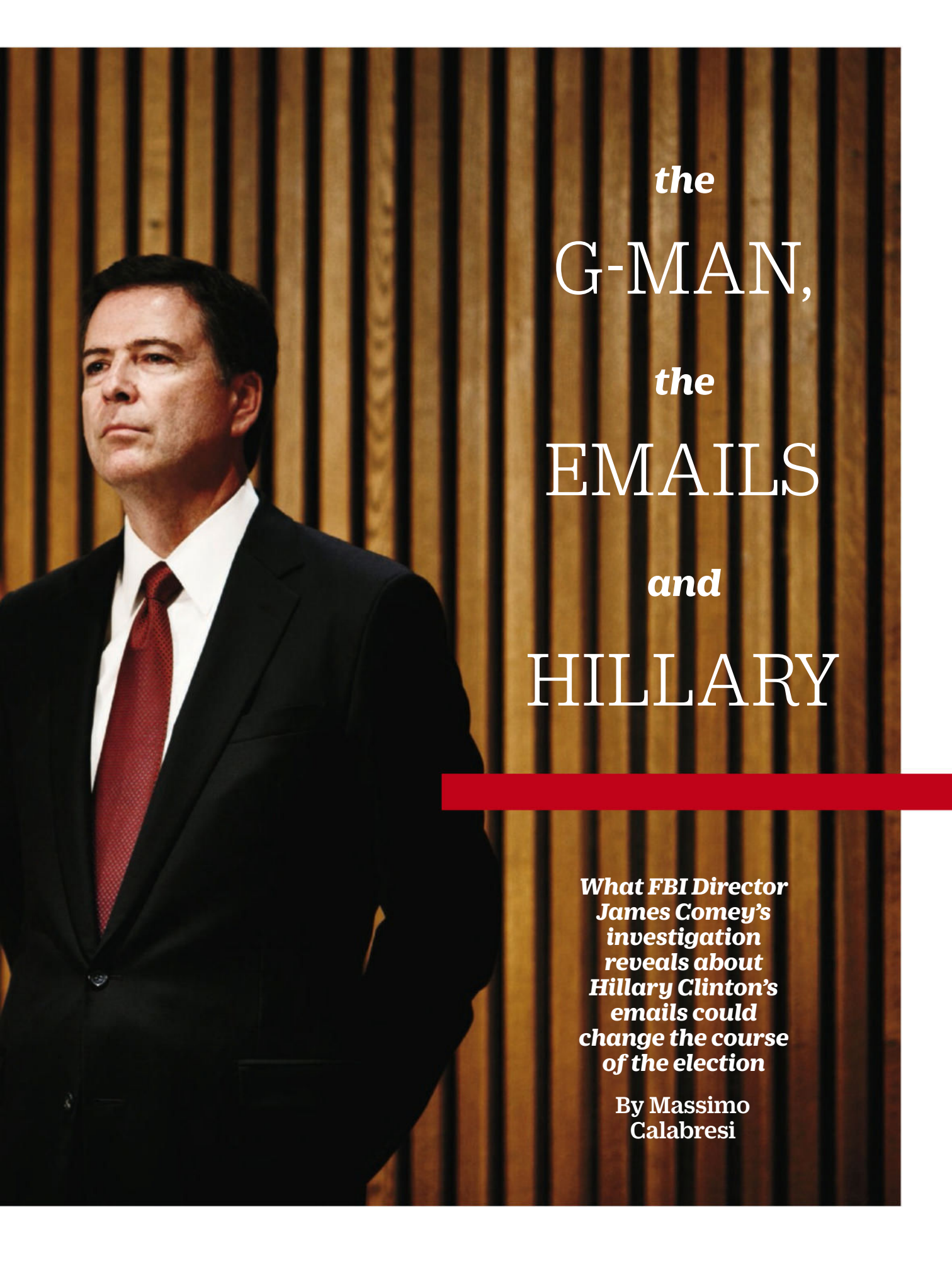


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Comey, at a press conference in June 2014, has tackled terrorism, encryption and Apple since taking over the FBI



the
G-MAN,
the
EMAILS
and
HILLARY

***What FBI Director
James Comey's
investigation
reveals about
Hillary Clinton's
emails could
change the course
of the election***

**By Massimo
Calabresi**

LATE LAST SUMMER, THE DIRECTOR OF the Federal Bureau of Investigation, James Comey, met with John Giacalone, the bureau official responsible for everything from counterterrorism to counterintelligence across the U.S. Giacalone, a fireplug of a man who started out as a New York City field agent battling organized crime in the 1990s, wanted to brief Comey on a high-profile issue that had been referred to the bureau by the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community. Emails found on the private, unclassified server used by Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State contained classified information; Giacalone's National Security Branch wanted to investigate how the secrets got there and whether anyone had committed a crime in the process. Comey was clear about one thing. "He wanted to make sure it was treated the same way as all other cases," says Giacalone, who left the bureau in February.

Seven months later, 20 to 30 agents, technical specialists and analysts have been assigned to the investigation, according to sources familiar with it. The agents have conducted interviews and done forensic analysis of the evidence collected. And they have executed process, the sources say, referring to a category of investigative tools that can include, among other things, subpoenas. As they near the end of the investigation, the agents are preparing to interview several of Clinton's closest aides, and perhaps the candidate herself, according to the sources, a move Clinton campaign

officials say she will comply with. Attorney General Loretta Lynch told Congress on Feb. 24 that she is awaiting a recommendation from Comey and the FBI on whether anyone should be charged.

Many Americans have come to know Comey, 55, as the face of the FBI in its fight with Apple over access to the encrypted iPhone used by one of the ISIS followers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, Calif., on Dec. 2. After the Justice Department sued Apple for access to the contents of the phone, Comey spoke about the dangers of the company's resistance and its widespread use of encryption. Apple CEO Tim Cook pushed back hard, saying in an interview with TIME that the FBI's request "could wind up putting millions of customers at risk." Then, just a day before a key hearing on March 22, the bureau backed down. A week later, it announced it had gained access to the phone through an unidentified third party and no longer needed Apple's help. The bureau has since dropped the case, but the episode is a reminder of the deepening complexity of law enforcement in a digital age.

Compared with solving the Apple puzzle, the case of the Clinton emails looks on the surface like a straight-up job, the kind of leak investigation the bureau undertakes several times a year. But these are not straight-up times. Clinton is the front runner for the Democratic nomination. Some 67% of Americans already say she is neither honest nor trustworthy, according to a February poll by Quinnipiac

University. That impression is bolstered by the steps she and her aides took that kept even her routine State Department emails beyond the reach of normal federal record-keeping procedures, an effort made clear in emails released in the wake of lawsuits brought under the Freedom of Information Act over the past 18 months. If FBI agents take steps that suggest Clinton is personally under suspicion, it could change the course of the campaign.

Comey is keeping a close watch on the investigation, getting briefings from team leaders and personally overseeing the case. Agents have been told they may be polygraphed to prevent leaks, the sources familiar with the probe say. "I want to ensure [the Clinton email investigation] is done in the ways the FBI does all its work: professionally, with integrity, promptly," Comey told Congress in February. "And without any interference whatsoever."

When the agents have run down all their leads, the sources say, Comey will present the evidence to Lynch, along with his assessment of what it shows. Some Republicans are referring to his recommendation as the "Comey primary" in the hopes it will sway the election their way. That may be wishful thinking, but one thing is clear: Comey has spent much of his career investigating and occasionally confronting high-profile public figures.

EVERY MORNING at 7:30 when Comey arrives for work at the bureau's ugly and brooding concrete headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue, the name over the door

A CAREER FIGHTING CRIME

Comey planned to be a doctor, but a religion course at William and Mary steered him to the University of Chicago Law School and an eventual career as a federal prosecutor, in which he tried and oversaw high-profile cases.

1995

1996
Republican deputy special counsel on the Senate Whitewater Committee



Comey, far left, during the Whitewater investigation

2000



2001
Charges 14 for 1996 bombing in Saudi Arabia that killed 19 U.S. servicemen

2002
Investigates Clinton pardon of Marc Rich



2003
Appoints Patrick Fitzgerald to probe the Bush White House leak of CIA officer Valerie Plame's identity



2003
Indicts Martha Stewart



2005

serves as a reminder that the FBI has sometimes played by its own rules. The bureau's first leader, J. Edgar Hoover, for whom the building is named, spied on everyone from Cabinet officials to political dissidents and even tried to blackmail Martin Luther King Jr., whom he viewed as a national-security threat. Mindful of that history, Presidents have more recently chosen FBI directors with a puritanical devotion to political independence. Louis Freeh and Robert Mueller were obsessively upright former prosecutors. Freeh viewed himself as a scourge of politicized justice, real or imagined; Mueller, a former Marine, ruled the FBI with an iron fist as he remade it after 9/11. Both came into conflict with the Presidents who had appointed them.

Comey too comes from the world of federal prosecutors and projects the same air of rectitude that Freeh and Mueller do. Growing up in New Jersey, he had planned on being a doctor, but after taking a course on death at the College of William and Mary, he ended up graduating with a double major in chemistry and religion. He met his wife of 28 years there (they have five children), then went on to law school at the University of Chicago and clerked on the federal appeals court in lower Manhattan. In 1987, Rudy Giuliani hired him as an attorney in the powerful prosecutor's office of the Southern District of New York.

It was in the 1990s that Comey got his first experience navigating the treacherous confluence of law and politics. Look-

Comey once said prosecutors who had perfect records because they took only easy cases were part of the 'chickensh-t club'

ing to get back into government after a stint in private practice, Comey signed on as deputy special counsel to the Senate Whitewater Committee, impaneled to look into, among other things, a minor Clinton real estate deal gone bad. In 1996, after months of work, Comey came to some damning conclusions: Hillary Clinton was personally involved in mishandling documents and had ordered others to block investigators as they pursued their case. Worse, her behavior fit into a pattern of concealment: she and her husband had tried to hide their roles in two other matters under investigation by law enforcement. Taken together, the interference by White House officials, which included destruction of documents, amounted to "far more than just aggressive lawyering or political naiveté," Comey and his fellow investigators concluded. It constituted "a highly improper pattern of deliberate misconduct."

It wasn't the last time he would cross paths with the Clintons. Comey parlayed

the Whitewater job into top posts in Virginia and New York, returning to Manhattan in 2002 to be the top federal prosecutor there. One of his first cases 15 years earlier had been the successful prosecution of Marc Rich, a wealthy international financier. But on his last day as President in 2001, Bill Clinton pardoned Rich. "I was stunned," Comey later told Congress. As top U.S. prosecutor in New York in 2002, appointed by George W. Bush, Comey inherited the criminal probe into the Rich pardon and 175 others Clinton had made at the 11th hour.

Despite evidence that several pardon recipients, including Rich, had connections to donations to Bill Clinton's presidential library and Hillary Clinton's 2000 Senate campaign, Comey found no criminal wrongdoing. He was careful not to let the investigation be used for political purposes by either party. When pressed for details in one case, he said, "I can't really go into it because it was an investigation that didn't result in charges. That may be a frustrating answer, but that's the one I'm compelled to give."

Comey's probity didn't prevent him from taking on other high-profile cases. He once said prosecutors who amassed perfect records at trial by taking only easy, noncontroversial cases were members of the "chickensh-t club," according to several assistant U.S. Attorneys who worked for him. Comey showed he meant it in 2003, when he led the case against Martha Stewart for making false statements during an insider-trading investigation.

2004
Briefly blocks
NSA Stellar
Wind program



*Comey worked
as deputy to
Attorney General
John Ashcroft
during the Bush
Administration*

2013
Picked by
Obama to
be seventh
FBI director



2016
Fights
Apple over
access to
iPhone 5c

2005
Leaves government
to become
general counsel at
Lockheed Martin



2010
Joins
Bridgewater
hedge fund
as general
counsel



He won a conviction on all counts thanks to the testimony of one witness, but it was a close call. Comey later said he had almost not taken the case but chose to risk it because he thought that his hesitation was due to Stewart's "being rich and famous, and [that] it shouldn't be that way."

Clearing Clinton in the pardons case didn't hurt Comey with Bush. In 2003, Bush promoted him to be Attorney General John Ashcroft's No. 2. GOP hard-liners would quickly come to rue the pick. Filling in for Ashcroft, who recused himself from the case, Comey appointed his old partner in New York Mob prosecutions, Patrick Fitzgerald, to look into the leak of the identity of CIA officer Valerie Plame, a case that would ultimately snare Vice President Dick Cheney's chief of staff Scooter Libby and damage the White House in the aftermath of the Iraq War.

Comey's most dramatic moment came in a 2004 confrontation with Bush's White House counsel, Alberto Gonzales. The Justice Department had concluded that part of the National Security Agency's Stellar Wind program of blanket telephone-metadata collection was illegal. Comey, who was running the department after Ashcroft went on leave with a sudden illness, refused to recertify the legality of the program when it expired in March 2004, though West Wing hard-liners led by Cheney were pushing hard for it. Late on the evening of March 10, Comey heard that Gonzales was on his way to George Washington Hospital in Foggy Bottom to try to get the bedridden Ashcroft to sign an authorization for Stellar Wind instead. Comey ordered his FBI driver to speed him to the hospital, lights flashing, in an attempt to prevent it.

Comey arrived minutes before Gonzales, and after pushing his 6-ft. 8-in. frame up several flights of stairs, briefed the semiconscious Ashcroft on what was about to happen. With the help of then FBI Director Mueller, Comey assumed authority over the security detail in the room. Others present worried there might be an armed confrontation between those agents and Gonzales' Secret Service detail if Gonzales attempted to have Comey removed from the room. But when Gonzales arrived and asked Ashcroft to authorize Stellar Wind, Ashcroft rebuffed him, telling him Comey was in charge. Gonzales left empty-handed.



Clinton testified about her private email arrangement before the House Select Committee on Benghazi last October

Days later, after Comey, Mueller and other top Justice Department officials threatened to resign if Bush ordered the NSA to continue using Stellar Wind without the department's approval, Bush altered the secret program to comply with their legal requirements. Comey "was miraculously great," says Harvard law professor Jack Goldsmith, who was one of a handful of witnesses to the hospital scene as a top Justice Department lawyer.

COMEY'S STAND against Gonzales didn't end there, and its fallout has implications for the current Clinton email case. In May 2007, Comey had left government, and Gonzales, who had replaced Ashcroft atop the Justice Department, was clinging to his job amid unrelated scandals. Comey surprised the top Democratic staffer on the Senate Judiciary Committee by agreeing to make public the details of the hospital-room encounter for the first time in compelling open testimony. The hearing was designed to force Gonzales out, and ultimately it worked. Comey's testimony led to the discovery by White House lawyers that Gonzales had improperly stored

classified notes on Stellar Wind, which in turn led to his resignation that August, according to top Bush White House officials. Comey and Gonzales both declined to comment on the matter.

Comey's testimony enraged hard-liners but earned him unrivaled respect in Congress and at Justice, where top officials have long understood the challenge of remaining independent of political influence. Comey's most important supporter turned out to be President Obama's first Attorney General, Eric Holder. Comey had bluntly criticized Holder for approving the Marc Rich pardon as acting Attorney General on Clinton's last day in office, calling it a "huge misjudgment." But Comey told Congress that Holder had paid for the error "dearly in reputation." When Mueller stepped down in 2013, Holder recommended Comey, a Republican, as one of two candidates to take over the FBI.

In his early days as FBI boss, top aides say, Comey thought terrorism might be a fading problem. Osama bin Laden was dead, al-Qaeda's core had been severely weakened, and ISIS was little more than a band of fanatics operating in the no-man's-land between Syria and Iraq. But after the terrorist group's surge toward Baghdad in the first half of 2014, Obama approved air strikes against it. Within weeks, the group began beheading American captives, and a leading ISIS figure,

Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, posted an English-language call to arms for followers to attack Americans around the world. Within months, FBI agents reported a spike in the number of possible ISIS followers in the U.S.

Comey responded with more agents and an increased emphasis on intelligence collection. In 2015, the bureau saw only a slight increase in the overall number of arrests of those supporting terrorists in the U.S. but a fivefold increase in the number of those arrested who followed ISIS. “This ISIL threat is not your parents’ al-Qaeda,” Comey told House members on Feb. 25. He says terrorists no longer hatch plots in faraway places but rather “crowdsource” terrorism by inspiring and motivating domestic supporters like the couple behind the San Bernardino attack.

That event merged with the second big challenge of his tenure: the danger of criminals and terrorists “going dark” as encryption becomes more widely used. Comey says the use of encrypted smartphones means his agents can’t collect evidence to prosecute and prevent crimes and terrorist attacks, even when they have a court warrant. Comey, who uses a government-issued phone for work and has an iPhone for personal use, told the House in February, “These phones are wonderful. I love them.” But he argued two days earlier that there are “increasing situations where we cannot, with lawful court orders, read the communications of terrorists, gangbangers, pedophiles—all different kinds of bad people.”

This concern drove Comey’s highest-profile moment so far in his job atop the FBI. Within hours of the San Bernardino attack, agents recovered the government-issued iPhone 5c of shooter Syed Farook. After getting a court-ordered warrant, the FBI took the phone to its Regional Computer Forensic Laboratory and, with the help of Apple, gained access to information stored in the phone’s server-based account. But when the agents tried to access the phone’s internal records, they couldn’t get past the four-digit pass code, which was set to wipe the phone’s memory after more than 10 failed tries. When Apple refused to create software to circumvent that feature, Comey approved taking the company to court. On March 28 the Justice Department announced it did not need Apple to crack the phone after all.

FOR NOW, Comey’s power to access every Apple phone in the world remains hypothetical; the potential effect of the Clinton email probe on the presidential election is very real. The State Department has said that 22 of the documents on Clinton’s private server contained information classified at the highest level, top secret. Those documents were based on intelligence generated not by State but by other agencies like the CIA and NSA. Because those secrets tend to come from some of the government’s most sensitive sources, such as human spies or expensive satellites, they are protected by special penalties under the Espionage Act, which provides for up to 10 years in prison for some violations.

But none of the classified documents found on Clinton’s server was marked classified when it was sent or received. And the standard for conviction in a leak case is high: the suspect must knowingly store the secrets improperly or show gross negligence in their handling. In most cases, Clinton’s close aides received documents from others in the department and passed them along to their boss. To figure out if anyone acted knowingly or with gross negligence, agents have conducted interviews. The Justice Department has reached an immunity agreement with the aide who set up Clinton’s server.

There is always a chance that agents poring over Clinton’s 50,000 pages of emails could come across something unrelated that they think warrants a closer look and the investigation could spread. That is how the probe of a busted land deal in 1994 led to the impeachment of Bill Clinton four years later over lying about an affair. While there have been multiple reports of foreign companies and countries making contributions to Bill Clinton’s foundation or paying him

Comey’s power to access every Apple phone in the world is hypothetical; the potential effect of the Clinton probe on the election is real

for speeches at the same time that they had issues before the State Department, it is far from clear that any of that would be a violation of law, whatever some Republicans might hope. But the FBI’s Domestic Investigations and Operations Guide sets a very low bar for an initial information-gathering effort known as an “assessment.”

The classification probe remained an assessment for a time but is now an investigation, according to the sources familiar with it. The FBI will be looking not only at the handling of classified information but also at the Clinton team’s response to the probe itself. Clinton erased 30,000 personal emails from her private server before handing it over to investigators. Republicans have repeatedly alleged, without proof, that in the process she destroyed incriminating evidence about her handling of government matters, including the attack by terrorists on the U.S. outpost in Benghazi, Libya.

Lawyers preparing Clinton and her aides for possible interviews are well aware that Comey has a history of prosecuting those who impede investigators. Cheney’s aide Libby was convicted not of leaking Plame’s identity but of obstructing justice, as was Martha Stewart. Comey had a front-row seat to Clinton’s controversial handling of documents in the Whitewater case. Ultimately the Senate committee he worked for two decades ago found no criminal wrongdoing but issued a politically damaging report anyway. Clinton campaign official Brian Fallon says that the FBI has not requested an interview with her yet and that she remains ready to cooperate with the probe. “She first expressed her willingness to cooperate in any way possible last August,” says Fallon, “and that included offering to meet with them and answer any questions they might have.”

Comey’s recommendation to Lynch, when it comes, could include a description of the evidence; what laws, if any, might have been violated; and how confident he is in the results of the probe, the sources familiar with the investigation tell TIME. What will come of the Comey primary? Says Giacalone: “If the evidence is there, it’s there. If it leads to something inconclusive, or nothing, he’s not going to recommend filing charges.” □

After decades of consensus, the value of global free trade is being contested by the left and the right. What every voter needs to know

By Rana Foroohar

Has free trade made us better off?

Well, sort of.

Conversations about trade used to be so simple as to not need verbs: free trade good, tariffs bad. But the fallout from the financial crisis as well as the campaigns of Bernie Sanders and Donald Trump have reopened the debate around how trade and globalization shape our economy. Is it good, or bad, for America?

The answer depends on where you're standing. There's no doubt that globalization and "free" trade have increased wealth at both global and national levels. According to the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, the reduction of trade barriers during the post-World War II period raised U.S. GDP alone by 7.3%. But free trade can also increase the wealth divide within countries, in part by creating concentrated groups of economic losers.

Free trade has made goods and services cheaper for Americans, but it hasn't always helped labor markets, as advocates often claim. Indeed, from 1990 to 2008, almost no net new jobs were created in the areas most exposed to foreign competition. Fixing that doesn't require turning away from trade but rebalancing it.



Doesn't trade improve labor markets in rich countries?

Not always.

Conventional economics has long taught that U.S. workers would move into new, more enriching areas of the labor market when jobs in their communities go elsewhere. That was the logic used by numerous presidential administrations when cutting free-trade deals. But as an influential new study by economists David Autor, David Dorn and Gordon Hanson has shown, that's not always the case. When looking at the effect of the rise of China on American labor from the 1990s onward, they found that "labor-market adjustment to trade shocks is stunningly slow, with local labor-force participation rates remaining depressed and local unemployment rates remaining elevated for a full decade or more after a [trade] shock commences."

In other words: the gains of free trade do not always outweigh the losses. Other studies have shown that sagging wages in U.S. labor markets exposed to Chinese competition reduced adult earnings by \$213 per year. This doesn't mean we shouldn't cut smart trade deals, but it does mean that there's no longer any point in arguing that free trade and globalization are good for all Americans, full stop. There are groups of American workers that suffer because of free trade—and they often suffer for a long time.

Is the global playing field unfair?

Yes.

Everyone does not play by the same rules. Countries such as the U.S. and France have squabbled for years over agricultural subsidies to farmers that distort free trade. More recently, as nations like China and Brazil that practice differing versions of state capitalism have entered the global trading system, the playing field has gotten more uneven. The Chinese economy, for example, has a number of industries, like green energy, that are protected by the state. National players are explicitly supported over foreign competitors. (No wonder complaints lodged with the World Trade Organization—the closest thing the world has to an economic referee—have jumped in the past few years.)

Currency plays a role in the imbalances in the system too. The U.S. runs a trade deficit in part because of the dollar's role as the global reserve currency. Meanwhile, the Chinese currency has risen and fallen over the

years in ways sometimes designed to advantage the country, though not always to prop up exports: the recent rise and fall of China's renminbi has less to do with a trade war than it has with Chinese investors desperately trying to get their money out of a country they believe is slowing dramatically.

Tariffs—taxes imposed on imports, intended to privilege homemade goods—are not the answer. Though popular on the stump as an easy redress, they penalize all consumers rather than help those who've been hurt by foreign competition, studies show.

More-innovative labor policy might help. There's a growing acknowledgment on both sides of the political aisle in the U.S. that the pain of free trade and globalization for the losers, like Rust Belt manufacturing workers, might be lessened. In Germany, for example, displaced workers are temporarily subsidized while being trained for new jobs.

\$726 billion
trade surplus of advanced countries for goods such as cars, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and machinery in 2010

Is China stealing U.S. jobs?

Not exactly.

In fact, many lost U.S. jobs aren't going directly to China to the extent that most Americans think. China has its own economic and political goals, which are centered around creating as many jobs as possible to avoid the social unrest that could lead to a collapse of the communist system.

According to the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), only around 700,000 of the 6 million manufacturing jobs lost in the U.S. between 2000 and 2010—about one-third of the country's industrial base—went to China, mostly in “tradable” areas like apparel and electronics. The rest were lost because of decreasing consumer demand post-2008. “Demand just went down the drain,” says Sree Ramaswamy, research director at MGI. That hit industries like auto and white goods—think refrigerators and washing machines—particularly hard. (There has since been some resurgence in those areas; nearly 1 million manufacturing jobs have

come back to the U.S. since 2010.)

Demand loss isn't the only force at work. There have also been technological changes that require fewer employees to accomplish the same amount of work. High-tech robots do the laser cutting or diemaking that human hands used to do—even Chinese hands. (Foxconn, a Chinese manufacturer for Apple, now makes “Foxbot” robots to do Americans' outsourced work even more cheaply than laborers.) Indeed, the Chinese are losing jobs to humans also, to even cheaper-labor countries. That's another reason that the debate over trade is changing: much of the low-hanging fruit has been plucked in rich and poor countries alike. That means negotiations in all countries are becoming more nuanced. (Witness all the wrangling over the Trans-Pacific Partnership.) This side effect makes clear that the downsides of trade are a global issue, not just a U.S. one.

\$342 billion
trade deficit of advanced countries for labor-intensive goods such as textiles, furniture, toys and apparel in 2010

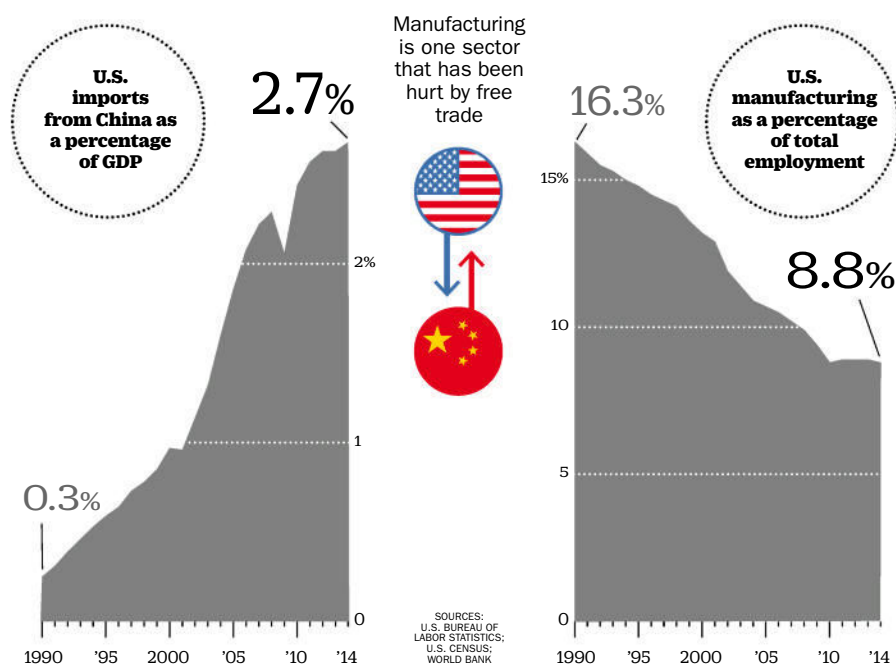
Do we need a new way of thinking about fair trade?

Yes.

Global trade has reduced inequality at a worldwide level, but it has played some part in increasing it at a national level. It has also increased the profitability of big firms relative to labor or the public sector, since *Fortune* 500 corporations can relocate capital and labor to the most economically advantageous places, even as workers struggle to adapt to change.

There's a growing debate about how to cope with all this. One discussion centers around a reconsideration of the mix of finance and manufacturing in the U.S. economy: namely bolstering the latter but limiting the detrimental economic effects of the former.

There is also a resurgence of interest in what was once called “industrial policy,” which to its champions in the 1990s meant investing in emerging



technologies like microchips but to its critics amounted to federal bureaucrats picking winners and losers. A 21st century version might instead look like a national growth and competitiveness strategy that would not only help bolster workers hurt by globalization but also put the U.S. in the best competitive position to advance in high-growth, high-wage strategic sectors like digital technology, clean energy and so on. The fact that the U.S. doesn't have such a strategy puts it in a singular position globally—which is to say, behind. Most other countries, from Denmark to Singapore, explicitly try to connect capital, labor and economic policy to create higher-paying jobs. This has been done at a regional level in the U.S. (including cities like Columbus, Ohio), and there are some who'd like to see more of it at a national level.

The next U.S. President might also consider putting labor standards and protection higher up the bilateral agenda with China. By putting the conversation about workers on the same level as the one about getting access to Chinese markets for U.S. banks, or protecting Silicon Valley's intellectual property, America's next administration could show that the U.S. cares as much about labor as the 1%—a good way to help tamp down the backlash over free trade.

Is there any good news?

Yes.

There are several valid reasons to hope the future of trade may be more balanced and more local. For one, politicians are talking about the issue. Yes, during a campaign season that talk may be oversimplified or worse. But around the world, policymakers are taking a look at the past few decades of orthodoxy on trade.

More pressingly, the profits and growth of businesses may be at stake. Disasters like the 2013 Rana Plaza factory collapse in Bangladesh have made big companies more wary of out-

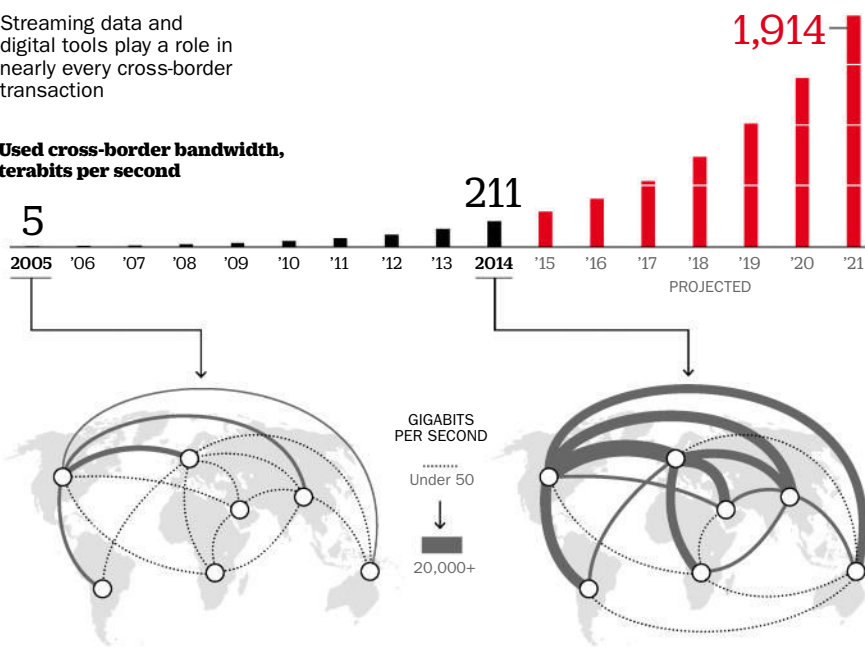
sourcing to far-flung factories. The Internet in general and social media in particular make hiding these kinds of problems from consumers more difficult than ever.

Then there's the move to a digital economy. Over the past few years global trade has begun to slow down from its usual growth rate. Indeed, trade in goods and services is slowing in every area but the digital economy. The flow of digital information—including e-commerce, videos, intra-company communications and searches—between countries grew by a whopping 45 times between 2005 and 2014, according to MGI. Countries that do more digital trade have higher-than-average economic growth rates.

And globalization itself has evolved. Small businesses, which create the majority of new jobs, are more able to engage in global trade than ever. Eighty-six percent of tech-based startups have cross-border activity, and 360 million people take part in cross-border e-commerce. That paradigm shift could give workers a leg up—assuming they have the skills to thrive. Education reform, rather than trade barriers, currency wars and tariffs, may well be the most important part of fixing trade.

Streaming data and digital tools play a role in nearly every cross-border transaction

Used cross-border bandwidth, terabits per second



SOURCE: MCKINSEY & COMPANY

CHINA'S CHAIRMAN

While growth in the economy slows, Xi Jinping builds a personality cult with echoes of Mao—and some members of the Communist Party aren't happy

By Hannah Beech/Beijing

MILLIONS OF COMMEMORATIVE PLATES bear his portrait, a Mona Lisa smile leavened by the benign air of Winnie the Pooh. Poets lavish ornate verse on him—“My eyes are giving birth to this poem/ My fingers are burning on my cell phone,” wrote one amateur bard in February, describing his search for the perfect paean. Bookstores across China give prime display to his collection of speeches and essays, which has sold more than 5 million copies, according to state media. His ideology is even enshrined in an animated rap video, with one line that goes: “It’s everyone’s dream to build a moderately prosperous society. Comprehensively.” A killer rhyme it is not, but who cares when you’re almost certainly the most powerful ruler on the planet?

Little more than three years into his decade-long tenure, Chinese President Xi Jinping has already accumulated more authority than any of his predecessors since Mao Zedong, the founder of the commu-

nist People’s Republic of China. Xi has taken personal control of policymaking on everything from the economy, national security and foreign affairs to the Internet, the environment and maritime disputes. Now the 62-year-old scion of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) royalty stands at the center of a personality cult not seen in the People’s Republic since the days when frenzied Red Guards cheered Chairman Mao’s launch of the Cultural Revolution. “Xi is directing a building-god campaign, and he is the god,” says Zhang Lifan, one of a shrinking circle of Beijing scholars who dare to question China’s leader.

Five decades after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was launched in 1966—sparking a political cataclysm that upended hundreds of millions of lives—Xi is using some of Mao’s strategies to unite the masses and burnish his personal rule, injecting Marxist and Maoist ideology back into Chinese life. Hundreds



of thousands of cadres have been forced to attend ideological education classes, while Xi's government rails against "hostile foreign forces" it believes are intent on weakening a resurgent China. "Like Mao, Xi thinks if China succumbs to Western values, these forces will destroy not only China's exceptionalism but also the stability of the Chinese Communist Party," says Roderick MacFarquhar, a Harvard expert on Chinese politics.

Xi's personality cult is discomfiting some party skeptics, who credit China's economic success to the collective, depersonalized leadership style that prevailed after the end of the Mao era. In March, an online article in a newspaper affiliated with the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, which roots out official corruption, appeared to disparage Xi's accumulation of power and his notoriously tight band of advisers. An open letter calling for Xi's resignation, attributed to "loyal Communist Party members," briefly circulated on the Internet. Who exactly wrote the letter, which originally appeared on a government-linked news portal before being expunged, isn't clear. But its timing—as China's annual political meeting took place—was a reminder that there is deepening skepticism inside the party about Xi's direction.

Beijing's harsh response was telling as well. In recent days, Chinese authorities have detained more than 20 people, including family members of exiled writers who deny having anything to do with the letter's publication, in an attempt to root out the mystery authors. The State Council Information Office, which publicizes the position of China's Cabinet, went to Twitter to dismiss speculation about the letter: "Such gossips are meaningless."

The detentions, along with a raft of new rules limiting free expression, are part of Xi's mounting crackdown on human rights, which has dashed hopes for any political liberalization in China. But Xi's real challenge may well be the lingering memory of the damage done by the Cultural Revolution's veneration of a single leader. "Xi's campaign for a personality cult is doomed," says Feng Chongyi, a history professor at the University of Technology Sydney in Australia. "Because of the Cultural Revolution, Xi's peers are vigilant against a leader holding arbitrary power over their life and property."

EVER SINCE DENG XIAOPING launched economic reforms in the late 1970s to restore sanity after the Cultural Revolution, the CCP has tied its legitimacy not to ideology but to improving Chinese livelihoods. Hundreds of millions of people were lifted out of poverty, and by one estimation the officially communist nation now claims the world's largest middle class. But China's growth has slowed—last year Beijing failed to reach its own 7% growth target, and this year's projection of 6.5% to 7% may be met only through fudged numbers. The CCP is in danger of losing the mandate of heaven that comes with propulsive economic growth.

Yet rather than accelerating market reforms, Xi appears more preoccupied with politics than economics. He has retreated into the world of Mao: personality cults, plaudits to the state sector and diatribes against foreigners supposedly intent on destroying China. "The revival of Marxism and the closing of the door on the West is so irrelevant to China now," says Harvard's MacFarquhar. "But the Communist Party has got nothing else. You could say it's a desperate last stand."

This national reckoning comes just as China seems to get more powerful by the day, its influence shaping elections in Africa and consumption patterns in Europe. Eager to advance China's destiny as a global superpower, Xi has pushed territorial claims in the South China Sea, blaming regional tensions on the U.S. Last September he held a massive military parade to show off China's growing arsenal—and his own dominance over the People's Liberation Army (PLA). In 2015, China's President globe-trotted to 14 countries and was feted in each, even enjoying a golden-carriage ride in Britain.

Xi is using some of Mao's strategies to unite the masses and burnish his personal rule

Xi's forcefulness at home and stature abroad resonate among many Chinese, who believe someone like him is needed to propel the country to pre-eminence on the world stage. "He is a powerful leader, like Chairman Mao," says Wang Cheng, who each month sells around 180 plates decorated with the President's face. Says Zhong Feiteng, a professor at the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at the government-funded Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Xi Jinping's vision for China is very confident, very engaged with the world. He is also personally a very confident man."

Qiao Mu sees it differently. "Xi Jinping is like an emperor who rose from red nobility," says Qiao, who headed the international-communications department at Beijing Foreign Studies University before his outspokenness got him relegated to a job in the college library. "People dare not criticize him. But Xi is not a god. He cannot know everything. He cannot do everything."

THE MORNING OF FEB. 19 was a busy one for Xi. In a few hours, trailed by dozens of underlings dressed identically to their leader, he visited the headquarters of the nation's biggest newspaper, TV network and news agency. His mission: to ensure "absolute loyalty" from the assembled media, whose work, he reminded them, was above all to "reflect the party's will and views, protect the authority of the central party leadership and preserve the party's unity."

In China, the party's mannerisms can often feel exaggerated. For example, the party's mouthpiece is a newspaper called the *People's Daily*, though these days it seems more inclined to advance the interests of Xi himself. He was mentioned in the front section of the *People's Daily* more than twice as much as his predecessors Hu Jintao and Jiang Zemin, according to 2014 research by Qian Gang of the China Media Project at the University of Hong Kong. Last December, Xi's name appeared in 11 front-page headlines.

Xi has demanded party devotion from more than just the state-owned media. He has lectured artists that "art and culture will emit the greatest positive energy when the Marxist view of art and culture is firmly established." Soldiers in the PLA have been reminded that they fight



Xi, center, pushed for “absolute loyalty” in a Feb. 19 visit to China’s biggest media groups

not for China but for the nation’s ruling communists. In March, during the annual meeting of China’s rubber-stamp parliament, state media exhorted the party’s 88 million members to study the wisdom of Xi’s “important thoughts.” On university campuses, the polluting influence of foreign textbooks has been officially discouraged, even if Karl Marx was born in Germany. “Western nations must realize that the Chinese Communist Party very much believes that it is in an ideological war with the West, and the United States in particular,” says David Shambaugh of George Washington University, whose latest book is called *China’s Future*.

Marxist maxims and Maoist slogans are at odds with modern Chinese life, so different from the isolated and chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution. How can a Beijing kid, raised on Starbucks and *The Big Bang Theory*, understand calls to reject the West and embrace socialist heroes? And for the party elite, the heroic elevation of Xi can bring back uncomfortable memories of Mao’s excesses.

Already, a tentative pushback has begun. After Xi’s February media tour, Ren Zhiqiang, a retired real estate mogul and party member who had more than 37 million followers on China’s version of Twitter, questioned the President’s demand for loyalty. Ren’s account was

promptly shuttered, and local party officials said he “constantly published illegal information and wrong remarks that generated vile influence, seriously damaging the party’s image.” The CCP’s vitriol against a former soldier with impeccable political connections shocked many. “It was a 10-day Cultural Revolution,” says Chinese historian Zhang. But since then Ren has not been disciplined further.

Others have spoken up, including employees of state-linked media who, at the threat of dismissal and detention, have publicly assailed Xi’s crackdown on free-thinkers and his campaign for party loyalty. These seedlings of dissent, though, do not a putsch make. Besides his projection of strength, Xi is genuinely popular among many Chinese because of his anticorruption campaign, which has resulted in the arrest of tens of thousands of wayward officials. “Elites across the system—businesspeople, intellectuals, military officers, party apparatchiks, government bureaucrats at all levels—are all keeping their heads down under the current political conditions in China,” says Shambaugh.

But if most ordinary Chinese still support Xi, their ruler should know that awakening revolutionary fervor can backfire. The city of Pingxiang in south-

ern China is famous in communist lore as the place where a young Mao helped organize a strike in 1922 at a coal mine in the Anyuan district. A propaganda poster was commissioned during the Cultural Revolution to mark the moment: Mao strides forward with socialist purpose to save the downtrodden masses. But of the eight state-owned mines in Pingxiang, only three are now operational, a result of the global coal glut. Hundreds of miners have become so frustrated by their low pay that they organized a rare demonstration in late February and early March.

Xiao Bin, a Pingxiang coal miner, has a poster of Mao at Anyuan decorating his spartan home. The 37-year-old still holds out hope that Xi might take care of the masses. After all, isn’t an iron rice bowl, the promise of state succor, at the heart of Marxism, the very same ideology China’s current President is reviving? But what happens if the labor protest, in which Xiao participated, doesn’t yield results? “Then we may go petition in Beijing, shouting ‘We must eat to survive’ in Tiananmen Square,” Xiao says. “It’s dangerous, but it’s just like Mao’s Anyuan strike, when the workers carried out revolution.” That’s a word that should worry even a man who can claim to be Mao’s heir. —*With reporting by YANG SIQI/BEIJING* □

Society

P

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AND THE
THREAT TO
VIRILITY

R
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*The first generation of men
who grew up with unlimited
online porn sound the alarm*

By Belinda Luscombe





PHOTO-ILLUSTRATION BY BEN ALPER FOR TIME

Noah Church is a 26-year-old part-time wildland firefighter in Portland, Ore. When he was 9, he found naked pictures on the Internet. He learned how to download explicit videos. When he was 15, streaming videos arrived, and he watched those. Often. Several times a day, doing that which people often do while watching that genre by themselves.

After a while, he says, those videos did not arouse him as much, so he moved on to different configurations, sometimes involving just women, sometimes one woman and several guys, sometimes even an unwilling woman. “I could find anything I imagined and a lot of stuff I couldn’t imagine,” he says. After the appeal of those waned, he moved on to the next level, more intense, often more violent.

In his senior year of high school, he had an opportunity to have actual sex, with a real partner. He was attracted to her and she to him, as demonstrated by the fact that she was naked in her bedroom in front of him. But his body didn’t seem to be interested. “There was a disconnect between what I wanted in my mind and how my body reacted,” he says. He simply couldn’t get the necessary hydraulics going.

He put it down to first-timers’ nerves, but six years went by, and no matter which woman he was with, his body was no more cooperative. It responded only to the sight of porn. Church came to believe that his adolescent Internet indulgence had somehow caused his problems and that he had what some are calling porn-induced erectile dysfunction (PIED).

A growing number of young men are convinced that their sexual responses have been sabotaged because their brains were virtually marinated in porn when they were adolescents. Their generation has consumed explicit content in quantities and varieties never before possible, on devices designed to deliver content swiftly and privately, all at an age when their brains were more plastic—more prone to permanent change—than in later life. These young men feel like unwitting guinea pigs in a largely unmonitored decade-long experiment in sexual conditioning. The results of the experiment, they claim, are literally a downer.

So they’re beginning to push back, creating online community groups, smartphone apps and educational videos to help men quit porn. They have started blogs and podcasts and take all the public-speaking gigs they can get. Porn has always faced criticism among the faithful and the feminist. But now, for the first time, some of the most strident alarms are coming from the same demographic as its most enthusiastic customers.

Of course there are much broader concerns about porn’s

effect on society that go beyond the potential for sexual dysfunction, including the fact that it often celebrates the degradation of women and normalizes sexual aggression. In February, these issues led British Prime Minister David Cameron’s government, which had previously asked Internet service providers to filter adult content unless a user opted in, to begin the process of requiring porn sites to verify the age of their users or face a fine. Shortly afterward, the Utah legislature unanimously passed a resolution to treat pornography as a public-health crisis. And compelling new research on visual stimuli is offering some support to the young men’s theories, suggesting the combination of computer access, sexual pleasure and the brain’s mechanisms for learning could make online porn acutely habit forming, with potential psychological effects.

For Gabe Deem, 28, porn was as much a part of adolescence as homework or acne. “It was normal and it was everywhere,” he says. He grew up in an era when what used to be considered X-rated was becoming mainstream, and he and his friends used to watch explicit videos constantly, he says, even during class, on their school-issued laptops. “It wasn’t something we were ashamed of.” Deem, who lives in Irving, Texas, is the founder of Reboot Nation, a forum and online video channel that offers advice and support for young people who believe they are addicted to pornography, have sexual dysfunctions as a result and wish to quit.

He’s a little different from many of the porn activists, because he was sexually active at a young age and consumed porn only as a side dish. But it came to dominate his diet, and some years after high school, “I got with a gorgeous girl and we went to have sex and my body had no response at all,” he says. “I was freaked because I was young and fit and I was super attracted to the girl.” He went to his doctor. “I said, I might have low T,” Deem says, using slang for a testosterone deficiency. “He laughed.”

Many of the details of his story are confirmed by his girlfriend at the time, who would prefer to remain anonymous. “He would try to start something, and then in the middle he would say, ‘I think we should wait,’” she recalls. “I was just really confused and I would think, Does he not like me? What’s going on?” It took nine months after he told her about his problem for him to be able to perform with her.

Having a partner with ED isn’t the primary problem most young women face with porn, and only a fraction of women report feeling addicted, yet they are not immune to the effects of growing up in a culture rife with this content. Teen girls increasingly report that guys are expecting them to behave like porn starlets, encumbered by neither body hair nor sexual needs of their own.

In April 2015, Alexander Rhodes left a good job with Google to develop counseling and community-support sites for those who are struggling with a porn habit. He had started the NoFap subreddit—a list of posts on one subject—on the popular website Reddit and a companion website called NoFap.com in 2011, but it’s now a full-time endeavor. (The name derives from fap, Internet-speak for masturbation.) The 26-year-old says his first exposure to porn was a pop-up ad—no, really, he swears!—when he was about 11. His father



was a software engineer in Pennsylvania, and he had been encouraged to play with computers since he was a 3-year-old. “For as long as there had been an Internet, I had relatively unfiltered access,” says Rhodes. The ad was for a site that showed rape, but he says he only understood there was a naked lady. Pretty soon he was printing out thumbnails of his image-search results for “women’s tummies” or “pretty girls’ boobies.” By the time he was 14, he says, he was pleasuring himself to porn 10 times a day. “That’s not an exaggeration,” he insists. “That, and play video games, was all I did.”

In his late teens, when he got a girlfriend, things did not go well. “I really hurt her [emotionally],” says Rhodes. “I thought it was normal to fantasize about porn while having sex with another person.” If he stopped thinking about porn to focus on the girl, his body lost interest, he says. He quit porn a couple of times before finally swearing off it for good in late 2013. His two sites have about 200,000 members, and he says they get about a million unique users a month.

These men, and the thousands of others who populate their websites with stories of sexual dysfunction, are all at pains to make it clear that they are not antisex. “The reason I quit watching porn is to have more sex,” says Deem. “Quitting porn is one of the

^
“The reboot movement started for one reason,” says Deem. “Young guys wanting to have functioning penises. Nothing to do with morals.”

most sex-positive things people can do,” says Rhodes. One online commenter, sirrifo, put it more simply: “I just want to enjoy sex again and feel the desire for another person.”

DO THEIR CLAIMS of porn-induced ED have any merit? Recent statistics suggest some correlation. In 1992, about 5% of men experienced ED at age 40, according to the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH). A study in the July 2013 *Journal of Sexual Medicine* found that 26% of adult men seeking help for ED were under 40. In a 2014 study of 367 U.S. military personnel younger than 40, a third reported ED. And a 2012 Swiss study found the condition among a third of even younger men: 18 to 25.

Of course, there could be any number of reasons for these findings. Since the advent of Viagra and similar medications, awareness and acceptance of erectile dysfunction is much higher, and thanks to all those TV commercials, the stigma is correspondingly lower, so more people may be admitting to it. Diabetes, obesity, social anxiety or depression can also cause the condition, as can drug or alcohol abuse. As these have risen among the young, so may have instances of ED. But urologists aren’t willing to rule out that pornography could be partly to blame. “I think it’s possible,” says Dr. Ajay Nangia, former president of the Society for Male Reproduction and Urology. “There’s a kind of desensitization of these men, and they only reach the point of feeling stimulated when sex is like it is on a movie.”

If the causes of the spike in ED are up for debate, the unprecedented access to porn via streaming video in the past decade is not. The advent of video sites that, like YouTube (which launched in 2005), allow users to upload, aggregate and organize videos has transformed the way people encounter porn. There’s a staggeringly diverse array of free explicit content that’s constantly expanding because anyone, from amateurs to professionals, can put a video online. One independent web-tracking company clocked 58 million monthly U.S. visitors to adult sites in February 2006. Ten years later the number was 107 million. One of the world’s largest adult sites, Pornhub, an explicit-video-sharing site, says that it gets 2.4 million visitors per hour and that in 2015 alone, people around the globe watched 4,392,486,580 hours of its content, which is more than twice as long as *Homo sapiens* has spent on earth. Porn is so ubiquitous, it has spun off memes, including Rule 34, which says, “If it exists, there is porn of it.” (Leprechauns? Check. Pterodactyls? Check. Pandas? Check.) The Internet is like a 24-hour all-you-can-eat buffet restaurant that serves every type of sex snack.

And the young are devouring it. Almost 40% of British boys ages 14 to 17 said they regularly watch, according to a February 2015 study by the University of Bristol. Chyng Sun, an associate professor of

media studies at New York University, says nearly half of the 487 men she surveyed in one study had been exposed to porn before they'd turned 13. A study in the *Journal of Sex Research* puts first exposure at, on average, 12 years old for young men.

A massive social shift involving the health of young people usually prompts a robust round of research to assess what's really going on. But in this case, not so much. It's hard even to get funding to study how widespread porn use is, says Janis Whitlock, a former sex educator who is now a researcher in mental health at Cornell University. NIH staff reportedly advise researchers against using the word *sexual* in their funding applications if possible. Neuroscientist Simone Kühn, whose study on porn watching and brain structure was published in the esteemed *JAMA Psychiatry*, says her employers at the Max Planck Institute were unhappy to be associated with it.

THE LACK OF RESEARCH is exacerbating a bitter fight in the academic community about the effects of excessive porn use. And there's not a lot of hard science to decide the outcome.

The young porn abstainers do have an unlikely guru: Gary Wilson, 59, a former part-time adjunct biology professor at Southern Oregon University and various vocational schools and the author of *Your Brain on Porn: Internet Pornography and the Emerging Science of Addiction*. His website, yourbrainonporn.com, or more commonly YBOP, is a clearinghouse for information that supports the link between heavy adolescent pornography use and sexual dysfunction. Many people find him through his 2012 TEDx talk, which has more than 6 million views.

YBOP contends that watching too much onanistic material in adolescence affects the brain in multiple ways. "Porn trains your brain to need everything associated with porn to get aroused," Wilson says. That includes not only the content but also the delivery method. Because porn videos are limitless, free and fast, users can click to a whole new scene or genre as soon as their arousal ebbs and thereby, says Wilson, "condition their arousal patterns to ongoing, ever changing novelty."

A heavy porn schedule and the resulting sustained high levels of dopamine reinforces these patterns. "The result in some Internet porn users is higher brain activation to internet porn, and less arousal to sex with a real person," Wilson argues. And then there's habituation: the need for more to get the same hit. "Extreme novelty, certain fetishes, shock and surprise and anxiety—all those elevate dopamine," he says. "So they need those to be sexually aroused."

Other researchers are dismissive of any link between porn and erectile dysfunction. "In the absence of supporting scientific data, the strength of [these young men's] belief that porn causes ED is not evidence for the validity of their belief," says David J. Ley, a clinical psychologist and the author of *The Myth of Sex Addiction*. "The overwhelming majority of porn users report no ill effects. A very, very small minority are reporting these concerns about ED."

Ley points to recent studies of young men who use porn, like a 2015 paper in the *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, in which researchers from the University of Zagreb in Croatia analyzed studies of about 4,000 sexually active heterosexual young

THE RISE OF PORN

Widespread access to streaming video has driven an exponential increase in the viewing and sharing of explicit content. At the peak of *Playboy's* popularity in 1975, the magazine had a circulation of 5.6 million. Today more than 100 million people in the U.S. visit adult sites monthly.



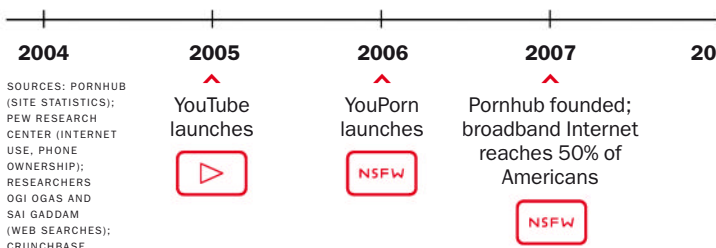
58 million

Monthly U.S. visitors to adult sites (Feb. 2006)



167 million

Total U.S. Internet users

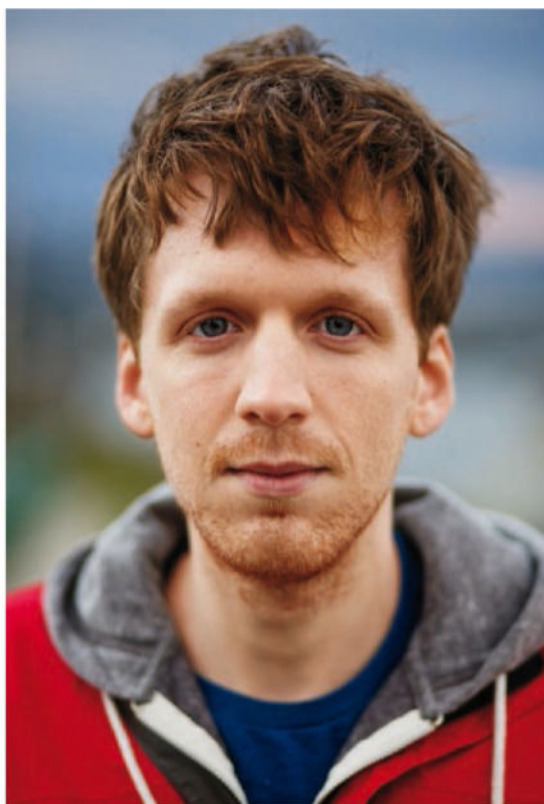
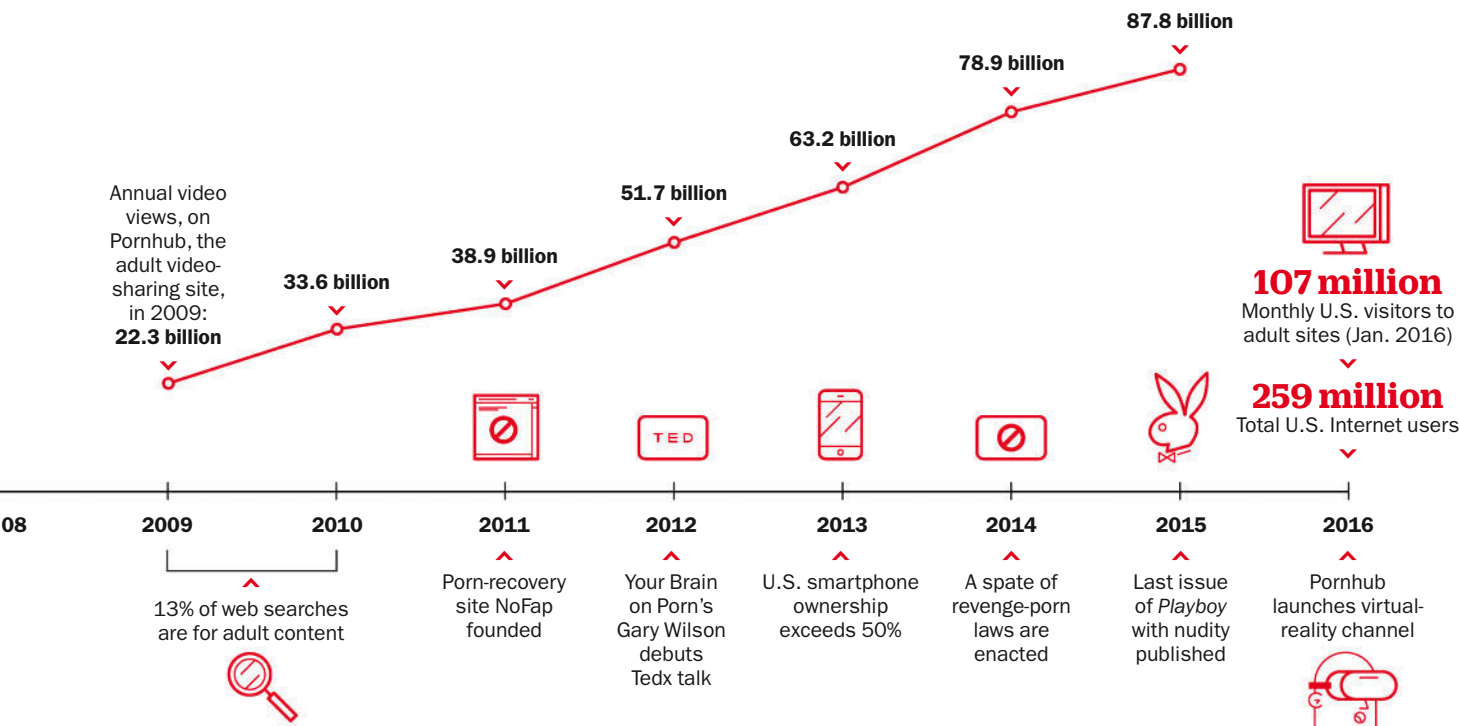


men in three European countries and found only a very slight correlation between pornography use and erectile problems. (And only in Croatia.) Another found that porn users who were religious were more likely to think they were addicted. Nicole Prause, a psychologist and neuroscientist, also believes PIED is a myth: "An overwhelming number of studies have shown that the strongest predictors of ED continue to be depression and drug use."

For the young male activists, however, Exhibit A is always their own physiology. "If you can get a boner with porn and you can't get a boner without porn, that's about as hard as evidence gets in my opinion," says Deem of Reboot Nation. He crosses off every other reason for his sexual dysfunction. Inexperience? "I've been a sexually confident and experienced guy since the age of 14," he says. Obesity? He's a certified personal trainer with, he says, under 10% body fat. Drug use? He claims to have smoked about five joints in his life. And his ED couldn't have been due to performance anxiety, because he says he couldn't get aroused even when masturbating offline on a relaxed Sunday afternoon. "I ran back to my computer to double-check. I turned on porn and *bam!*"

Beyond the issues facing these young men, there's emerging research that should give every porn user pause. A 2014 fMRI study from the Max Planck Institute found that habitual porn use may have an effect on the brain. "The more pornography men consumed, the smaller the brain striatum, the reward center of the brain," says Kühn, the author. "And those who watched more pornography showed less response to pornographic pictures in the same area." Another study showed that more-frequent porn users were more impulsive and had less ability to delay gratification. And a brain-scan study out of the University of Cambridge in 2014 showed that men with compulsive sexual behavior responded to explicit clips in the same way users of drugs respond to drugs; they craved them, even if they didn't like them.

The lead researcher in that study, neuroscientist and neu-



“I fantasized about porn while having sex,” says Rhodes. “I had to depersonalize [partners] to achieve sexual satisfaction.”

ropsychiatrist Valerie Voon, says many of her heavy-porn-using subjects report having erectile issues. But she and Kühn both note that none of this is proof that porn shrinks brains; it could be that people who have smaller reward centers have to watch more porn to get the same thrill. “I would be cautious about using

a single imaging study to imply that there has been ‘damage’ to the brain,” says Voon. “We just need more studies.”

The porn-addiction debate is a rancorous subset of a disagreement in the medical and scientific communities about whether it’s possible to classify so-called behavioral addictions, like those to gambling and eating, in the same category as substance addictions, like those to alcohol or prescription drugs. Prause argues that using the word *addiction* to describe what could simply be a high sexual appetite is unhelpful and may be worsening the problem by stigmatizing it.

But to Voon, who studies addictions, compulsive porn watching sure looks like one, even though it has different properties, including a higher appetite for novelty than other addictions. “It’s possible that the combination of pornographic stimuli being highly rewarding in addition to the novelty might have some kind of greater effect,” she says.

Brian Anderson, a cognitive neuroscientist at Johns Hopkins University, has an intriguing theory. His specialty is habit formation; in February his team released a study showing that visual stimuli that are linked to a reward are harder to ignore when they are encountered again. When the brain detects evidence of the enjoyable stimulus, it pays more attention and blocks out other stimuli. “Your brain is wired to develop those patterns, and when you tie them to something like porn it can be very disruptive and difficult to break,” says Anderson.

He hypothesizes that the visual nature of porn makes it particularly appealing for the brain. “It lends itself to a strong and quick attention bias,” he says. “The brain is going to learn that association very quickly.” And because people’s modern lives are very

computer-heavy, there are reminders of porn everywhere. “There probably comes a point in time,” he says, “where you open up your browser and you just start thinking about porn.” (And that’s before virtual-reality tech takes things to a whole new level.)

Since the teenagers guzzling all that porn are digesting it in a brain that is still developing, it’s possible they are particularly susceptible. Philip Zimbardo, emeritus professor of psychology at Stanford University (and the guy who did the famous Stanford prison experiment), notes that porn often goes hand in hand with video games and is similarly finely tuned to be as habit-forming as possible.

“Porn embeds you in what I call present hedonistic time zone,” he says. “You seek pleasure and novelty and live for the moment.” While not chemically addictive, he says, porn has the same effect on behavior as a drug addiction does: some people stop doing much else in favor of pursuing it. “And then the problem is, as you do this more and more, the reward centers of your brain lose the capacity for arousal,” he says. At a time when young men are at their physical peak, he says, all the inactivity may be contributing to the unexpected sexual dysfunction.

NOAH CHURCH DEVOTES about 20 hours a week to trying to help others eliminate porn from their lives, or at least to cut out the habit known as PMO (porn, masturbation, orgasm). He has written a free book about it, *Wack*, runs addictedtoporn.com and counsels people via Skype for a \$100 fee. Rhodes, meanwhile, tries to help guys get their mojo back by arranging “challenges,” during which young people try to abstain from PMO for a certain span of time. There are different levels of abstinence: the most extreme (known, ironically, as “hard mode”) is keeping away from any sexual activity, and the least extreme is having all the sexual encounters that present themselves, including those that occur alone, but without visual aids. Deem’s site offers similar strategies, along with a lot of community support and educational materials. He makes money from speaking fees. A group of young men from Utah have started an organization called Fight the New Drug, which has a free recovery program for teens called Fortify.

The young men who wish to reboot their brains describe similar consequences as they titrate off the habit. Some of them have withdrawal-like symptoms such as headaches and sleeplessness. Many of them talk about “flatlining,” a period of joylessness, zero libido and even shrunken genitalia that can last several weeks. “I felt like a zombie,” says Deem. Older guys have reported similar symptoms, but they generally recover faster, possibly because they had more sexual experiences in real life. Football player turned actor Terry Crews recently posted a series of Facebook videos about the damage his porn habit did to his marriage, and his life, though not his viril-

ity. He went to rehab. Others report bouncing back more quickly. “I felt more focused, awake, socially confident, connected to others, more interested in daily activities and more emotionally sensitive,” says Church. “I started feeling these changes very soon after quitting.”

Because consuming porn is often done on impulse, NoFap’s newest product is an online emergency button, which when clicked takes users to a motivational picture, video, story or advice, like this: “PMO is not even an option. The way eating yellow snow is not an option. It doesn’t even factor into the decisionmaking process.” The Brainbuddy app, which was developed after a young Australian named David Endacott noticed how difficult it was for him to give up porn, offers a series of alternatives—an activity or an inspiring video. Not watching porn is only half the battle, he says. The brain has to develop new and different pleasurable associations with the computer. Like a Fitbit, the app also tracks how many days users have gone without resorting to the habit. It has had more than 300,000 downloads so far.

THE ONE THING that these young men are not suggesting is an end to porn, even if that were possible. “I don’t think that pornography should be legislated or banned or restricted,” says Rhodes. In any case, legislating porn has always been fraught, and today that’s not just because of the First Amendment but also because of technology. One challenge facing the British proposal to force porn sites to verify the age of their consumers is figuring out how to make that work without invading adult privacy and despite the ease with which most teenagers can subvert online filters. (Reports showed that 1.4 million unique visitors to adult sites in Britain were under the age of 18 in May 2015, after Internet providers’ opt-in filters were in place.) Although one U.S.-based site, Pornhub, has pledged to adhere to the new British rules, the industry is dubious about the health claims. “My No. 1 gripe with the porn industry is that they have been generally unaccepting of the whole porn-addiction recovery movement,” says Rhodes. “They really trivialize it.” (Pornhub declined to answer any questions about legislation or health concerns for this story.)

“As an industry we have seen a lot of moral panics,” says Mike Stabile, communications director for the Free Speech Coalition, the adult-entertainment industry’s trade association. “There doesn’t seem to be a whole lot of reputable science. Should something emerge it might spur discussions.” The industry is not in favor of the British approach that makes Internet users opt in to adult content rather than opting out, says Stabile: “Those filters can block access to LGBTQ groups and sex-education sites.” But that’s exactly the model that state senator Todd Weiler is hoping will be used in Utah. “We’ve changed how we’ve approached tobacco, not by banning it but by

Who’s watching

Adult entertainment in the U.S. is as popular as it is controversial

46%

of men and

16%

of women ages 18 to 39 intentionally view pornography in any given week

11–13

average age of first porn viewing by boys

12 million

hours a day are spent viewing porn globally on the adult-video site Pornhub

20%

of men and

35%

of women believe that pornography should be illegal for everyone

SOURCES: REGENERUS, GORDON & PRICE, 2015 (PERCENTAGES); JOURNAL OF SEX RESEARCH AND OTHER STUDIES (AVERAGE AGE); PORNHUB

putting reasonable restrictions in place,” says Weiler. He’d like places like McDonald’s and Starbucks—and even libraries—to filter their wi-fi so that they would be porn-free.

PROVIDING A COUNTERNARRATIVE for teens about the porn they’ll inevitably encounter, despite whatever filters are put in place, is a key goal of the young activists. “Thirteen- and 14-year-olds have access to unrestricted and endlessly novel Internet porn way before they discover that it could potentially have harmful side effects,” says Rhodes. Deem points out that he stayed away from cocaine because he was taught it would harm him. He’d like to see porn treated the same way, with schools teaching about the possible side effects of pornography during sex ed. “I would tell my son, I’ll be straight up with you, all superstimulating things, like Internet porn, junk food and drugs, can be fun and pleasurable, temporarily,” says Deem. “However, they also have the potential to desensitize you to normal, natural things and ultimately rob you of the one thing you thought they would give you, the ability to experience pleasure.”

Introducing porn to sex ed at school would seem a quixotic quest. Sex education is already the source of much conflict, and schools do not wish to be accused of introducing kids to pornography, even if the science of its effects were settled. Parents too are wary of broaching the subject, afraid of what questions might be asked. But curiosity abhors a vacuum; online porn is becoming de facto sex ed for many young people.

Whitlock, the former sex educator, says she has been surprised by how reluctant her erstwhile colleagues are to speak up about porn. She believes that because sex educators were fighting a negative image of sex for so long during the years of abstinence-only education, they’re allergic to anything that questions sexual appetites. She has found that even asking students to reflect on what their watching habits are doing to their mental health is met with pushback. “It makes no sense to me,” she says. “It’s like saying if you question the value of eating Dunkin’ Donuts all the time that you’re ‘food negative.’”

An ideal way to deliver the message might be online, but ironically, many of these efforts are thwarted by porn blockers. That’s a problem for Brainbuddy. Its creator feels it’s important to get it to the 12-and-older crowd, but users must be over 17 to download it.

The shame around a compulsive porn habit makes asking for help difficult, even though neuroscientists say it could happen to anyone. Then there’s the reverse stigma for young men who speak against the genre in a culture that celebrates sexuality. Deem and other advocates know they are walking into a headwind of apathy, antagonism and ridicule. But they’re not dissuaded. “If anything is going to change,” says Deem, “it’s going to have to come through the guys who went through the trenches, who were actually clicking the tabs and watching the hardcore porn when we were 12.”

One of the newer NoFap members (known as Fapstro-nauts), a 30-something gay man just starting a 30-day challenge, puts it this way: “When I think about it,” he writes, “I’ve wasted years of my life looking for a computer or mobile phone to provide something it is not capable of providing.”

BOOKS

How porn is changing a generation of girls

By Peggy Orenstein

WATCHING NATURAL-LOOKING PEOPLE ENGAGING in sex that is consensual, pleasurable and realistic may not be harmful—heck, it might be a good idea—but that is generally not what the \$97 billion global porn industry is shilling. Its producers have one goal: to get men off hard and fast for profit. That means eroticizing the degradation of women. In a study of behaviors in popular porn, nearly 90% of 304 random scenes contained physical aggression toward women, who nearly always responded neutrally or with pleasure. More insidiously, women would sometimes beg their partners to stop, then acquiesce and begin to enjoy the activity, regardless of how painful or debasing.

Over 40% of children ages 10 to 17 have been exposed to porn online, many accidentally. By college, according to a survey of more than 800 students titled “Generation XXX,” 90% of men and one-third of women had viewed porn during the preceding year. Even if what kids watch is utterly vanilla, they’re still learning that women’s sexuality exists for the benefit of men. An 11th-grade girl confided to me, “I watch porn because I’m a virgin and I want to figure out how sex works.”

There is some indication that porn has a liberalizing effect: heterosexual male users are more likely than their peers to approve of same-sex marriage. On the other hand, they’re less likely to support affirmative action for women. And porn users are also more likely than their peers to measure their masculinity, social status and self-worth by their ability to score with “hot” women.

Perhaps because it depicts aggression as sexy, porn also seems to desensitize: female porn users are less likely to intervene when seeing another woman being threatened or assaulted and are slower to recognize when they’re in danger themselves. Boys, not surprisingly, use porn more than girls. Slightly under half of male college students use it weekly; only 3% of females do.

“Porn has terrible effects on what young women believe they are supposed to look like, particularly during sex,” said Leslie Bell, a psychotherapist and author of *Hard to Get*.

“I’ll be hooking up with some guy who’s really hot,” confided a high school senior in Northern California, “then things get heavier and all of a sudden my mind shifts and I’m not a real person: it’s like, This is me performing. This is me acting ... And I don’t even know who it is I’m playing, who that ‘she’ actually is. It’s some fantasy girl, I guess, maybe the girl from porn.”

Orenstein is the author of *Girls & Sex* (Harper/HarperCollins Publishers), from which this was adapted. © 2016 by Peggy Orenstein.

► For expert advice on talking to kids about porn, visit time.com/ideas

2016



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'SHE MUST FIRST ENSURE THAT HER GIRLFRIEND EXPERIENCES DON'T COME TO BE PERCEIVED AS GIRLFRIEND REALITIES.' —PAGE 52



The pack of swaggering rogues includes, from left, Jenner, Powell, Baker and Forrest Vickery

MOVIES

Everybody Wants Some!! deserves a third exclamation mark

By Stephanie Zacharek

THE TITLE OF RICHARD LINKLATER'S brash and buoyant comedy *Everybody Wants Some!!*—borrowed from the Van Halen song of the same name—is one of those hungry, declarative sentences with multiple questions built in. Of course everybody wants some! But what, exactly—the obvious aside—is *some*? Where can you find it? And how're you gonna get it?

Writer-director Linklater knows a few of the answers, and he weaves them invisibly into this wonderful, ramshackle happening set at a fictitious Texas university in the days preceding the fall semester of 1980. Jake (Blake Jenner) is just starting as a freshman, moving, with his crate of prized LPs, into one of two houses on campus designated for the school's baseball team. He's a pitcher and

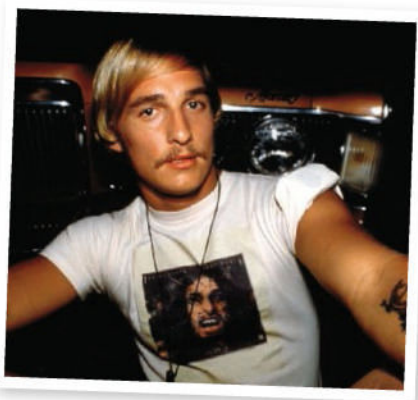
proud of it, but his ego is vaguely—if only temporarily—deflated when he begins meeting his new teammates and housemates, whose mission is to make sure the new meat doesn't get too cocky. The ringleaders of this gang of swaggering rogues are Finnegan (Glenn Powell), a wisecracking philosopher who has a quip for every occasion, and Roper (Ryan Guzman), who takes the wheel when the guys pile into a car for an on-campus cruise to scope out the new freshman hotties. There are also Willoughby (Wyatt Russell), a stoner who shows up from California in a hippie van; Dale (J. Quinton Johnson), the one team member of color, though no one ever mentions it (or seems to have even noticed); and competitive hothead McReynolds (Tyler Hoechlin), who breaks a ping-pong paddle when

Jake has the balls—and the skill—to beat him in a match.

Linklater saunters up to this story of male one-upmanship and knuckleheaded camaraderie in his usual low-key fashion. One scene flows into the next like the free-form globules in a lava lamp, but by the time you see the film's final shot, you'll understand that Linklater had a clear map forward all along. Part of his unmethodical method involves a beautifully sequenced soundtrack (*see sidebar*), a perfect snapshot of the all-encompassing majesty that was Top 40 radio at the time. It includes everything from Patti Smith's urgent, earthy and erotic version of "Because the Night" to S.O.S. Band's Qiana-smooth "Take Your Time (Do It Right)," because these guys have little snobbery about what turns them on, musicwise.

Their openness to the sounds around them is reflected in the freewheeling structure of their nights. The joint they like best is a local disco called the Sound Machine. Decked out in their Huk-a-Poo shirts, they boogie down with zero self-consciousness. But they also get their first, exhilarating taste of this new thing called punk when an old high school pal of Jake's invites them to his favorite underground hangout.

Anywhere they might meet girls is



Linklater's film *Dazed and Confused* launched the career of Matthew McConaughey

O.K. by them. *Everybody Wants Some!!* is a seemingly straightforward picture that's surprisingly stealthy in capturing the joy and exaltation of being an almost-adult but still feeling young, of messing around and messing up, of waiting and hoping for the chance to meet a guy or girl you really like. In Jake's case, that girl is the breezy-cool yet grounded theater major Beverly (Zoey Deutch).

Linklater has called *Everybody Wants Some!!* a "spiritual sequel" to his 1993 film *Dazed and Confused*, set a few years earlier (1976) and also borrowing its name from the school of rock (specifi-

cally, the Led Zeppelin chestnut). As he did for that movie, Linklater has assembled a sprawling cast made up largely of newcomers, all of them winning. One of the funniest, Temple Baker—who plays the exuberantly zonked-out freshman Plummer—hasn't acted since he appeared in an English-class production of *Romeo and Juliet* in the fifth grade. (His performance consisted of four lines.)

But Powell and Jenner are the real standouts. Powell's Finnegan spins out a line of randy patter that's supposed to work like gangbusters with the ladies but generally backfires. Watching him fail, only to start right back up again, is just one of the movie's easygoing recurring jokes. And Jenner's jock swagger is the winsome kind: he's both sexy and approachable, hitting the sweet spot between Dial soap and Jovan musk oil. If you were young in the early 1980s, you'll recognize this guy—and if you were a girl, you probably wanted him.

Everybody Wants Some!! captures the essence of all sorts of youthful desires, both those that are easily identifiable and the more aching, unnameable kind. With the grace of a surreptitious curveball and the ease of a perfect pop song, Linklater reveals one of the great secrets of life: to have everything is impossible, but to get some is to have everything. □



You get more of *Some!!* on double-LP vinyl

SOUNDTRACK Sounding off on Linklater's hit parade

Almost as appealing as the cast of newcomers Richard Linklater assembled for *Everybody Wants Some!!* is the inspired, genre-crossing soundtrack compiled by the director with music supervisors Meghan Currier and Randall Poster. Spanning everything from hard rock to new wave to country,

funk and disco, it's available on CD and cassette with 16 tracks, but fittingly the double-LP vinyl version offers eight additional songs. Linklater, who says he "was the guy who listened to a little more new-wave-y stuff" when he played college baseball at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas, chatted with TIME about a few of his favorites.

"My Sharona," the Knack
"The Knack was the greatest teen-sexual-angst band of all time. Every song was about the same thing, and that's what being a young guy is all about."

"Rapper's Delight," The Sugarhill Gang "That song is

so pivotal in cultural history. It's the Rosetta Stone of hip-hop. I told the cast, 'We're just going to ride around and listen to this song, all 13 minutes of it.' That sets the tone for the whole movie."

"Everybody Wants Some!!" and "Ain't Talkin' 'Bout Love," Van Halen "Van Halen will always be a seminal band. They represented a changing of the guard in rock gods. I saw them in 1978, opening for Black Sabbath, and a lot of people speak of that as being a real game changer."

"Give Up the Funk (Tear the Roof Off the Sucker)," Parliament "What can you say? George Clinton and

Bootsy Collins were the guys. I remember one of my college roommates had their album. It was a good era for R&B and funk."

"Bad Girls," Donna Summer
"Nobody I knew would admit to liking disco. You might go out to a club to dance to it, probably wearing a 'Disco sucks' T-shirt, but you wouldn't listen to it at home. But frankly, that stuff ages so well. I would rather listen to those songs than some of the sincere singer-songwriter stuff. The lyrics were always simple and repetitive—people make fun of that—but they hold up because of the beats. Disco was very sexual."

—Isaac Guzmán

TIME
PICKS



Krisha has given Fairchild, 65, major buzz after years of minor roles

MOVIES

In *Krisha*, a prodigal daughter returns, and a family faces its deepest fears

WHAT MUST IT BE LIKE TO FEEL SO FOREIGN IN YOUR OWN skin that every outside sound rings wrong in your head? To walk into a room and see a nervously unasked question on every face, as if you'd just awakened from a long, terrible trance under which you'd done things you can't remember? With his debut feature, *Krisha*—shot in nine days, on a piggybank budget, in his parents' house—Trey Edward Shults collects those ambient rays of feeling and packs them into a single movie, one that's part character study, part family mystery and part psychological horror story.

The *Krisha* of the title is a 60-ish hippie doyenne (played by Shults' aunt Krisha Fairchild) who has returned to the family fold after a long time away. She shows up, in flowing layers of indigo cotton, like a *Woman Who Runs With the Wolves*—or who, perhaps, has exhausted herself by trying to outrun them. The whole clan, particularly college-age Trey (played by Shults), greets her warily. And before long, their tentativeness toward her—their “How’s she doing?” solicitousness, which seems to be intended more for their comfort than for hers—begins to wear (and break) her down.

Fairchild's performance is key to the movie: *Krisha* is witty and chatty one moment, shut down like a deserted fairground the next. We see dazzling warmth in her eyes but also the terror of total system failure. She looks, probably, like someone you know, only both more radiant and more prismatically troubled. You'd like to think that if she showed up on your doorstep, you'd open your arms wide. You might, or you might not. The truth, as *Krisha* shows us, is that refugees from the land of the lost aren't always so easy to take in. —S.Z.



FAMILY AFFAIR

In addition to his aunt, Shults, above, cast his mother and grandmother. He based the *Krisha* character on an addicted aunt, Nica, who was in recovery but relapsed at a family reunion.

MOVIES

In Karyn Kusama's indie psychological thriller *The Invitation* (April 8), a dinner party in the Hollywood Hills is overshadowed by a series of disquieting threats.



BOOKS

Journalist Louisa Thomas' biography of Louisa Catherine Adams, *Louisa: The Extraordinary Life of Mrs. Adams* (April 5), explores the life of the U.S.'s sixth First Lady.

TELEVISION

The HBO documentary *Mapplethorpe: Look at the Pictures* (April 4) examines the work of Robert Mapplethorpe, whose photography inspired a debate over the line between art and pornography and is currently on display in a major two-museum retrospective in Los Angeles.

MUSIC

Soul singer **Mayer Hawthorne** plays nearly every instrument on the disco-inflected love songs of his fourth album, *Man About Town* (April 8).



REVIEW

The Girlfriend Experience is dark home theater

By Daniel D'Addario

STEVEN SODERBERGH'S 2009 FILM *The Girlfriend Experience* hasn't aged particularly well. Its chilly cynicism about the connections between prostitution and the scrappiness needed to survive in a failing economy was frustratingly unsubtle. Released a few months into President Obama's first term, the movie is a reflection of its time, but one that's drudgery to revisit.

Which makes it a strange choice to reboot now. (Who remembers the film, or cares?) But it's also a perfect one. Starz's Soderbergh-produced series *The Girlfriend Experience*, whose 13 episodes will be released to subscribers on April 10, may in seven years look as dated as its precursor, but that's a worry for another day. This is a show for our moment.

Our protagonist is Christine Reade (Riley Keough), a second-year law student in Chicago who grows increasingly consumed with her other occupation—one that's perfect for someone more comfortable with ambition than propriety. She's a "girlfriend experience" call girl. That means her purview expands beyond sex. She'll join clients for dinner, a drink or a tropical vacation. Over repeated meetings she builds with them a shared history of intimacy, or a simulacrum close enough to be satisfying.

Christine, who goes by Chelsea when she's working, takes easily to the particular demands of her job. She's often shown being buffed, polished and waxed by various aestheticians as she sits, reactionless. She's unmoved by the trappings of money (which, in keeping with our awareness of how the wealth gap has grown since 2009, are rendered here as either garish or grimly exhausting). Her mind races with ways to build her business, get ahead at her prestigious legal internship and evade the pitfalls that keep opening up. She must first ensure that her proffered girlfriend experiences don't come to be perceived as girlfriend realities. Later,



Playing a fantasy object for men, Keough embodies our fascination with surveillance

a half-million-dollar inheritance from a late client lies tantalizingly out of reach, for to accept it would be to reveal herself as a sex worker and open herself up to humiliation. Worse, a recording of one of her illicit sessions is sent from Christine's email account and lands in the inboxes of her real-life contacts, at least one of whom we see watching and watching—and watching.

It's in this plot development, which comes to govern the season's plot developments, that *The Girlfriend Experience* finds its newsy energy. The practice of online "doxing"—revealing personal information, often gleaned by hacking, about individuals—has become a legitimate threat that's difficult to curb. That the victim in this case happens to be a sex worker who appears to have sent the email makes her difficult to defend. Frozen out at her internship, Christine goes from canny operator to avenging angel, losing her balance as she uses the tools of surveillance to try to get revenge on the

men who she believes wronged her.

It's a crusade Keough is well suited to undertake. Last year she appeared as one of the enslaved brides in *Mad Max: Fury Road*, and she brings to this role a similar affect—rage cloaked in placidity. Watching her give herself over to paranoia (installing a home camera system, for instance) is riveting stuff.

Her paranoia is understandable. More than any other recent show that's dealt with web culture—looking at you, *House of Cards*—*The Girlfriend Experience* intuitively grasps the manner in which constantly available information can transform lives. If it resembles any movie genre, it's the paranoid eavesdropping thrillers of the 1970s, like *Klute* and *The Conversation*. In an era as unsettled as our own, they underscored just how creepily compelling surveillance can be.

Christine does a funny thing with her home recordings. We see her playing back a day's footage to see if there were any intruders, but she finds none. Yet she's gripped by her own movements through the day—she can't stop watching herself. By season's end, she's set up an entirely different kind of in-home camera, one for paying clients to gaze upon her. If she's going to be surveilled, she may as well get a cut. "Don't talk," she says. "Just watch me." □

'I just don't like sharing my time with anyone unless something's being accomplished.'

RILEY KEOUGH, as Christine Reade on *The Girlfriend Experience*

**ON MY
RADAR**

AS YOU ARE

'I saw this cool little film by Miles Joris-Peyrafitte at Sundance, about three teenagers, told through a police investigation. He'll be big.'

QUICK TALK

Riley Keough

*The granddaughter of Elvis Presley has appeared in *Magic Mike* and *Mad Max: Fury Road*. Now she's starring as a law student by day, call girl by night, in Starz's *The Girlfriend Experience*.*

Why did you decide to take this role?

I worked with Steven Soderbergh on *Magic Mike*, and he had me in mind for this role. He's a genius, so I don't question him. I knew if he was producing the show it was going to be about something more profound than just sex. It's also hard as a woman to find characters who are difficult or unapologetic or have different morals, like Christine.

Why? People are afraid to show women with demons. But I think it's important for women to see flawed female characters. We're held to a perfect standard, but every woman is flawed. And there are women who like sex and don't care. Whether it's this show or an Amy Schumer sketch, I'm interested in opening up the range of women on TV.

The show strives not to judge

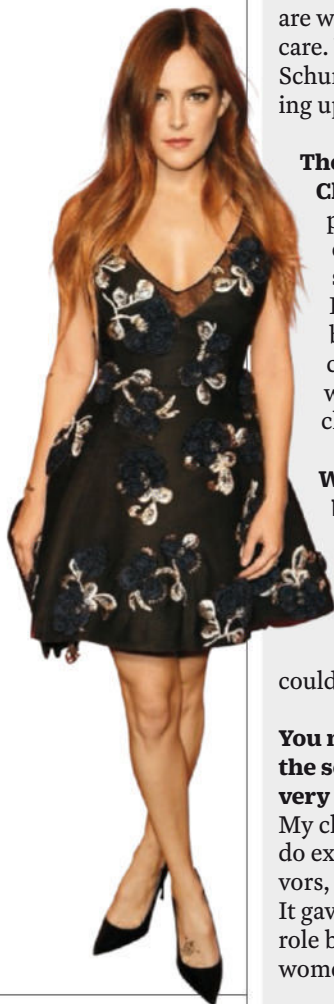
Christine. She's not a victim. It'll push people's buttons because she comes from a great background, so why would she choose this? People are judgmental about sex, but everyone has their own moral code. Unless you're hurting people, who are we to say what's right? It challenges our assumptions.

What was it like working with both a female director, Amy Seimetz, and a male director, Lodge Kerrigan, on a show that deals with gender dynamics?

Steven did that to get both perspectives. I wish we could do that with every show and film.

You met with feminist Eve Ensler on the set of *Mad Max* to talk about a very different side of the sex trade.

My character was a sex slave. Eve had us do exercises that she does with survivors, and we were all in tears by the end. It gave us the anger we needed for the role but also made us feel empowered as women. —ELIANA DOCKTERMAN



Delaney and Horgan: new parents, old fights

REVIEW

Across the pond, a *Catastrophe* is born

THE FIRST SEASON OF *CATASTROPHE* PRESENTED an intriguing premise: A one-night stand on vacation results in both a pregnancy *and* a transatlantic relocation. Rob (Rob Delaney), a robustly built avatar of average American maledom, is forced to negotiate his new life as a prospective dad in London with Irish-born baby mama Sharon (Sharon Horgan). It made for a satisfying culture clash.

The new season, which aired last year in the U.K. and is available April 8 on Amazon, moves the story forward. We open on Rob and Sharon, expecting a second child, arguing in bed before graphically making up. Their coupling is toxically but entertainingly fueled by this sense that every story the couple can tell must be a melodrama.

As the season goes on, minor-key notes emerge. Between Rob's ever shifting emotions and Sharon's distance from her feelings, the pair bring painful differences to bear on the relationship. But the engine of *Catastrophe*'s humor is the way this serendipitous couple figure out how to live together through sheer aggression: they never speak rationally when force of wit (in the form of banter or a screaming match) is an option.

If that sounds like too painful a commitment, fret not: like so many British sitcoms, *Catastrophe* airs tiny seasons, only six episodes apiece. It's less a binge than a good meal, and further proof that our "special relationship" with the U.K. hardly means we agree on everything. —D.D.

Will's testament, 400 years on

On the anniversary of Shakespeare's death, we measure (for measure) 97 times his plays inspired us

By Sarah Begley and Merrill Fabry

COMEDIES HISTORIES TRAGEDIES

* WELL, SORT OF: SCHOLARS CONSIDER SOME OF THESE "PROBLEM PLAYS" THAT DON'T FIT NEATLY INTO GENRES



William Shakespeare began writing plays by 1592. They appeared roughly in this order

<i>The Two Gentlemen of Verona</i>	<i>The Taming of the Shrew</i>	<i>Henry VI, Parts I-III</i>	<i>Titus Andronicus</i>	<i>Richard III</i>	<i>The Comedy of Errors</i>	<i>Love's Labour's Lost</i>	<i>Richard II</i>	<i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	<i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i>	<i>King John</i>	<i>The Merchant of Venice</i>	<i>Henry IV, Parts I-II</i>
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Benjamin Victor adapted it as *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (1762)
 Franz Schubert composed music for a song in it (1826)

Stage and screen viewers saw it as *The Wars of the Roses* (1963, 1965)

Julie Taymor turned it into *Titus* (1999) Punk band Titus Andronicus took its name (2005)

The Boys From Syracuse brought it to Broadway (1938)
The Bomb-itty of Errors made it hip-hop (2000)

Thomas Mann referenced it in *Doctor Faustus* (1947)
 A *Doctor Who* episode featured a performance (2007)

Felix Mendelssohn wrote an overture and incidental music for it (1826, 1843) Neil Gaiman featured it in his comic *The Sandman* (1990)
 Henry Purcell loosely adapted it as *The Fairy Queen* (1692)
 The Beatles spoofed it in a *Pyramus and Thisbe* skit (1964) Three of Uranus' moons, Oberon, Titania and Puck, got their names from it

Cited as the source of the phrase "puppy dog"

Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country referenced it (1991)
 Said to have introduced the name Jessica
 Ruth Bader Ginsburg will preside over a mock trial of Shylock, to accompany a performance (2016)

KEY

PLAY OR MUSICAL

FILM OR TV

BOOK OR POEM

REAL LIFE

MUSIC OR DANCE

SPOOF OR PARODY

Cole Porter made it sing in *Kiss Me, Kate* (1948)
 Meryl Streep played Katherine in *Shakespeare in the Park* (1978)
 Anne Tyler will adapt it as *Vinegar Girl* (2016) 10 *Things I Hate About You* took it to teens (1999)
 Adidas sold shoes with the song "Too Damn Hot" (2003)
 ... as seen in the documentary *Kiss Me, Petruchio* (1981)

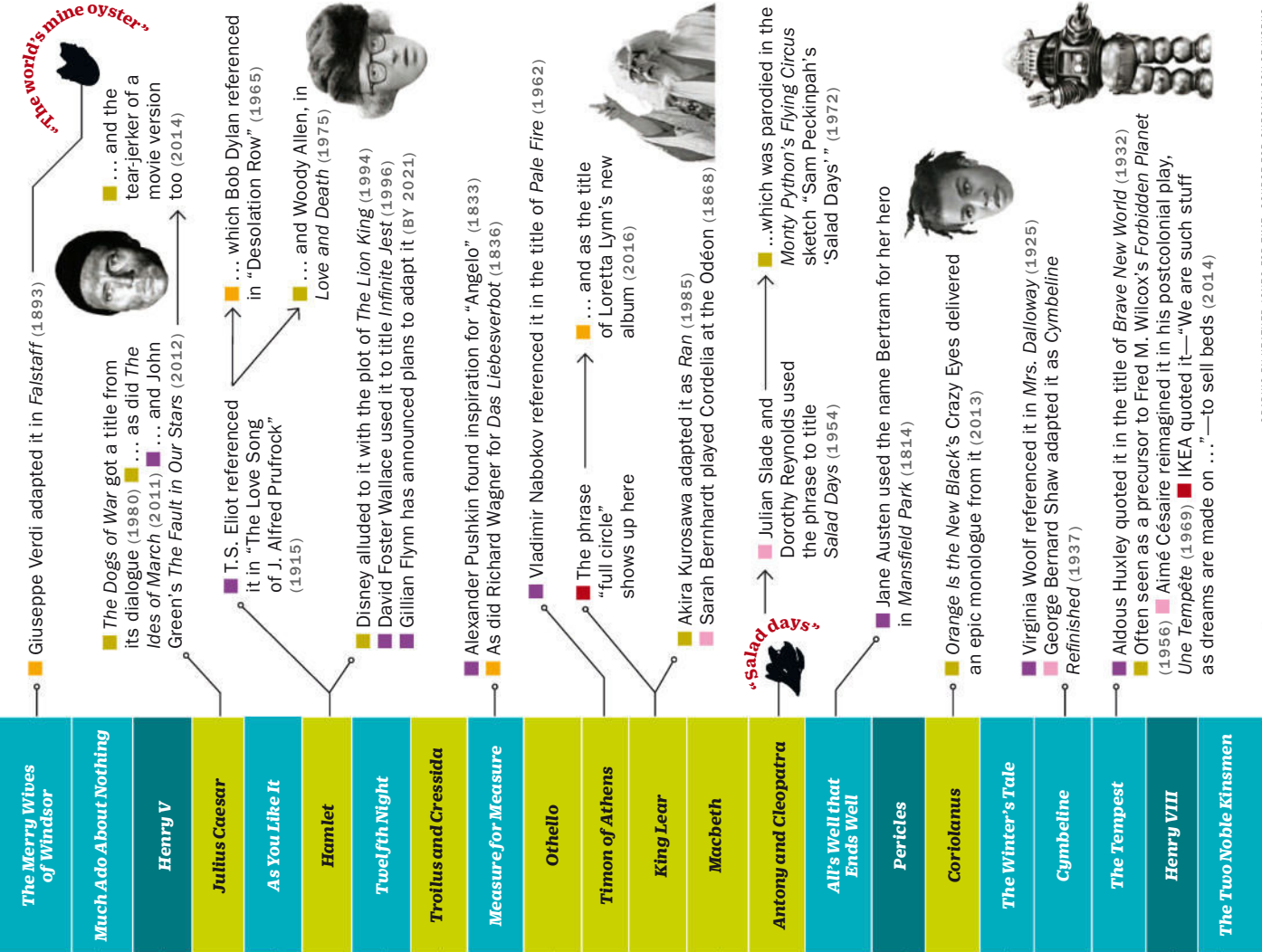
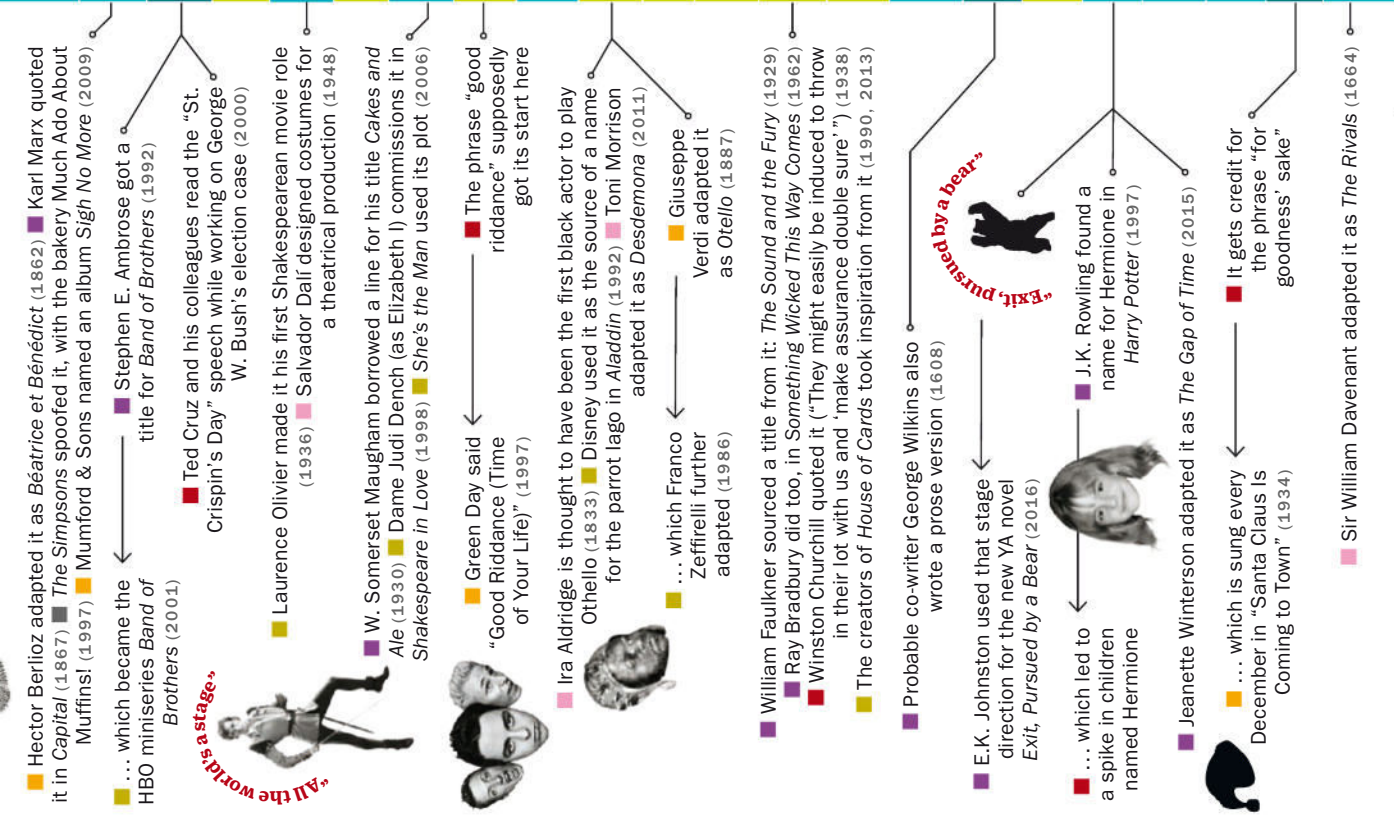
John Steinbeck used it to title his *The Winter of Our Discontent* (1961) *Robin Hood: Men in Tights* quoted its dialogue (1993) Laurence Olivier made it into a movie (1955)

"My kingdom for a horse"

West Side Story set it in New York City (1957)
 Selena covered the song "A Boy Like That" (1996)

Sergey Prokofiev adapted it as a ballet (1935) Leonardo DiCaprio and Claire Danes starred in *Baz Luhrmann's Romeo + Juliet* (1996) Dreamy vampire Edward Cullen quoted it in *New Moon* (2009)
 Lin-Manuel Miranda's *In the Heights* was influenced by it (2008)
 ... paving the way for his own history play, *Hamilton* (2015)

Inspired a Shakespeare fan to introduce starlings to New York (1890); there are now 200 million in North America
 Orson Welles adapted it in *Chimes at Midnight* (1965)
 Gus Van Sant took inspiration for *My Own Private Idaho* (1991)



INTRODUCING

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The charm and power of Patty Duke

By Stephanie Zacharek

IN THE EARLY 1960S, THE IDEA OF ONE actress' playing "identical cousins"—as Patty Duke did in *The Patty Duke Show*, which ran from 1963 to 1966—was a novelty any way you looked at it. Patty, the supremely American teenager who, as the show's theme song told us, has "only seen the sights a girl can see from Brooklyn Heights," was the spice to the sugar of her more refined Scottish cousin Cathy. Cathy would tackle her homework with soldier-like efficiency; Patty would pout before slogging through it. These were highly stylized and occasionally ridiculous characters, largely images of what we wanted to believe teenage life was like. But even between the spaces on the laugh track, Duke managed to capture some of the dualized anxiety of being a real-life teenager. She was two girls in one, and you couldn't help liking both—even if Patty, the kid who preferred the hippy-hippy-shake of rock 'n' roll to the hauteur of the Ballets Russes, was the one you really warmed to.

AS IT TURNED OUT, Patty, whose real name was Anna Marie Duke and who died at age 69 on March 29, was suffering from bipolar disorder in the years she was working on the show, though the illness wouldn't be diagnosed for nearly 20 years. She was also, as she revealed in her 1987 memoir, *Call Me Anna*, the victim of ruthless managers who controlled her with drugs and bilked her out of earnings she'd worked hard for. Before we began using the word *survivor* as a catch-all noun for anyone who'd conquered a hangnail, Duke really was one. She built a steady career in film (she played Neely, the good kid gone wrong, in the 1967 *Valley of the Dolls*) and won three Emmys for her work in television. She was also, from 1985 to 1988, the president of the Screen Actors Guild.

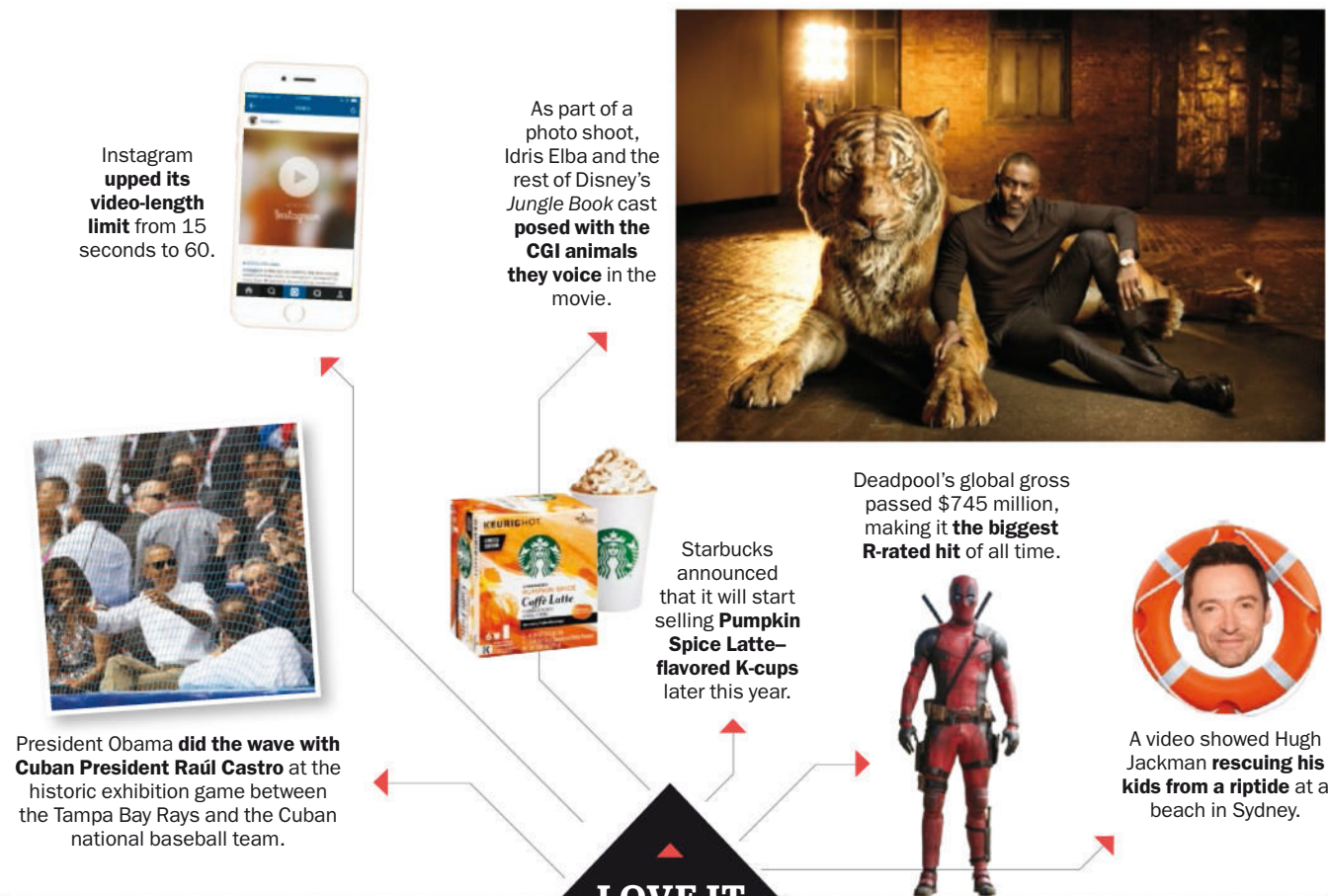
But Duke was most famous, and rightly so, for her role as Helen Keller in Arthur Penn's 1962 film, *The Miracle Worker*, one of the greatest performances ever given by a child



Duke, circa 1964, playing one of two identical cousins

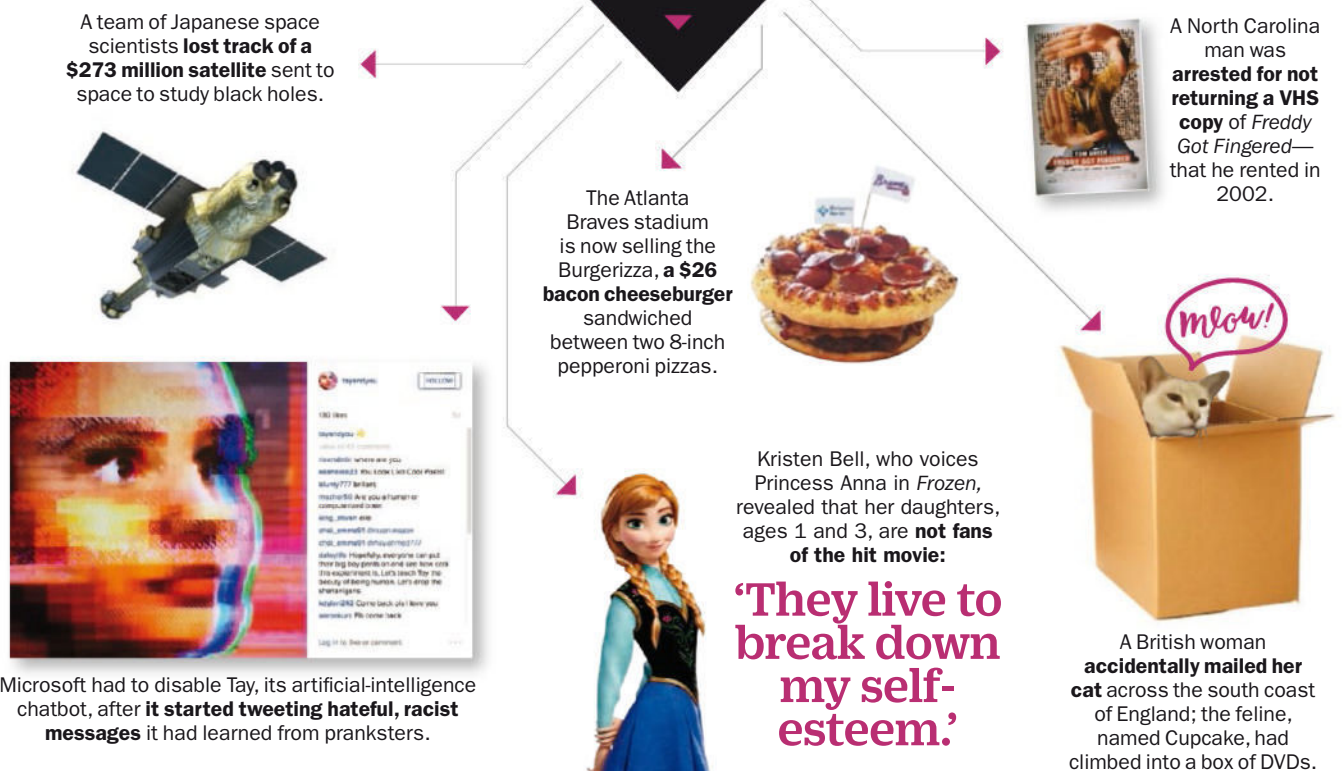
actor. Duke, 15 at the time, had played the role on Broadway, opposite Anne Bancroft as Annie Sullivan, who also reprised that role in the film. Both won Academy Awards, and both are astonishing, but Duke is the one more likely to haunt your sleep. In the early scenes, Helen is closed off from the world, and Duke turns that isolation into a kind of intimate savagery. When she lashes out at those around her—sending vases crashing from shelves or sweeping dishes off the table with her windmilling arms—she's a figure

of feral fury. Her family doesn't know what to do with her, and we don't either. The power of the performance lies in the way Duke plays on our discomfort, and on our pity. We can feel Helen's scorn for us, a by-product of her intelligence and frustrated rage—and we get this sense from an actress who hasn't uttered a single line. It's all there in Duke's unnervingly closed-off eyes and in the way her hands, before they find their freedom in language, grab at the air, reaching toward everything and nothing. Duke's mastery of the actor's alphabet, of all the physical tools that go along with the verbal and cerebral ones, was remarkable. And she was only a kid. □



TIME'S WEEKLY TAKE ON

WHAT POPPED IN CULTURE



OBAMA: ISMAEL FRANCISCO—CUBADEBATE/AP; INSTAGRAM: STARBUCKS (2); ELBA: SARAH DUINN—DISNEY; JACKMAN: GETTY IMAGES; DEADPOOL: FREDDY GOT FINGERED; EVERETT; CAT: BBC/YOUTUBE; BURGERIZZA: TWITTER; BUOY: ALAMY; PRINCESS ANNA: PHOTOEST; TAY: INSTAGRAM; SATELLITE: JAX



Insult my lovely wife at your own risk—and the nation's

By Joel Stein

NO ONE INSULTS MY WIFE. NOT BECAUSE PEOPLE ARE afraid of me but because I don't attend biker rallies, eat at that hot-dog stand in Chicago where they scream at customers or run for President of the United States. Also because people are afraid of my wife. So I have no idea of exactly how my wife would be insulted. Would it be for not being as famous as I am? As modest as I am? As grammatically correct as I am?

But now I know the two things she might be denigrated for. Because right before the Utah caucus, an anti-Trump super PAC called Make America Awesome (which is not affiliated with this column or, I have to believe, America) bought online ads that implied that Trump's wife was not respectable enough to represent our country. It printed the caption "Meet Melania Trump. Your next First Lady. Or, you could support Ted Cruz on Tuesday" over a photo from British *GQ* in which Melania Trump lay naked on furs, handcuffed to a briefcase. This caused a feminist uproar that, oddly, did not include the question, What is wrong with British *GQ*?

Instead of defending his wife's honor, the way an old-school politician who never entered a professional-wrestling ring and emasculated another man by publicly shaving his head might, Trump changed the conversation to be about how a President should be powerful enough to obtain a hot wife. He retweeted a particularly unflattering photo of Heidi Cruz side by side with a glamorous photo of Melania with the line "The images are worth a thousand words." In case it is unclear, those 1,000 words are "Your wife is ugly," repeated 250 times.

THIS ELECTION is forcing us to consider core issues we've avoided for decades by hiding behind policy discussions. Such as: Do men get angrier when their wives are called skanky or ugly? This, I truly believe, is the center of the new culture war. Are we going to be mack daddies who brag about our hot trophy wives, our money, our genitals, our tribe, our tee shot and the amount of marble we use when designing luxury hotels? Or will we be repressed, easily victimized global elites with uptight wives? Which type of misogynists will Americans choose to be: objectifiers or slut shamers?

As a male feminist who has been guilty of misogyny—for example, by serving as a preliminary judge in 2001 at Trump's Miss USA pageant (before you judge, Hillary Clinton *went to his wedding*, which didn't even offer the opportunity to sit next to Eddie and JoBo, Chicago's Bumpin' B96 morning team)—I wanted to find out whether it is more offensive to get upset if your wife is called skanky or ugly. So I asked some feminists. Rebecca Traister, whose book *Big Girls Don't Cry* explored the



2008 election's impact on women, answered, "This signals such a retrograde system of human evaluation that I can't, and don't want to, begin to examine the gradations therein." Kjerstin Gruys, a postdoctoral scholar in sociology at Stanford who studies the relationship between physical appearance and social inequality, wouldn't engage either. "They're comparing their toys," she said. "And whenever men talk about women as toys, it's misogyny. These aren't different types of misogyny." I think she'd have a different attitude if she spent two days with Eddie and JoBo comparing Miss Texas and Miss Alabama.

GRUYS SAID that since this was about male insecurity, I should call David Frederick, an assistant psychology professor at Chapman University who focuses on sexuality and body image. He said that mate flaunting is a common trait of narcissists, and since narcissism is increasing in American society, Trump is probably making the right populist call. Frederick also ran an unofficial *TIME*/Chapman poll, which showed that 65% of people would be angrier if someone posted a picture of their wife and implied she was unattractive, vs. 34% who would be more upset if a photo was put online implying she was not classy. And this poll was done on Easter. If it were done on Halloween, the sexy-photo-anger percentage would have been in the negatives.

Trump is operating in a post-Madonna/where complex, which I propose calling a Kardashian/where simplex. Politicians rule by dominance and prestige, and chastity no longer has prestige. "I think there are subgroups of evangelicals where it does—places where they have purity balls," Frederick says. *Purity balls* is a phrase I would not be surprised to hear Trump employ against Cruz.

When I asked my lovely wife Cassandra which she thought she'd be insulted for, she feared it would be ugly, which she said would be more painful. I too would rather it be skanky. Trump understands how America really works. That's probably how he scored such a hot wife. □

Hope Jahren

The triple-Fulbright-winning geobiologist and author of a new memoir, *Lab Girl*, talks STEM sexism, manicures and mental health

You study plants for a living.

Do you have a lot of them at home?

Absolutely not. My mom always said, “I’m not going to nurse any old houseplant. If it wants to make it in the world, it’s got to do it on its own.” I like weeds and hardy plants. I don’t have a spiritual talk-to-the-plants thing.

In what ways are plants like people?

They’re also on Planet Earth? That’s it. I like plants because they can do things we can’t. They can stand out in the rain and cold, which would make us miserable or kill us, but they adapt.

Do you worry about climate change?

We have, what, 7 billion people on the planet? As an environmental scientist, I think our first need is to feed, shelter and nurture. That has always required the exploitation of plant life, and it always will. You can imagine how this plays, but it’s not a choice between decimation and preservation. The answer lies in the uncomfortable middle.

Your recent New York Times op-ed about rampant sexual harassment in science caused quite a stir. Why write it now?

There are things that all scientists know are the reality in science, and it was driving me absolutely crazy not to say something. I have learned that nothing gets readers so fired up as saying something everyone knows is true. My next piece will be called “Water Is Wet.”

Is discrimination or harassment something you still experience?

Oh, yeah. But it’s not special to science. These are expressions of culturally learned power imbalances. We have subscribed to the fantasy that science is or should be free of that.

Why didn’t you write much about that in your book? Because what I



The author runs the Jahren Lab at the University of Hawaii at Manoa

get out of science has very little to do with the professional limits placed on me because I’m a woman. All these instances of discrimination—it’s not that they don’t matter, but it’s that when I think about my career, they’re not close to my heart. Instead, I go to great lengths to describe in real detail the people who do matter.

Is it hard for you to expose sexism in a field you love so much? My challenge is to show that there are these problems, while ferociously defending all that is beautiful and noble about doing science with your hands. My story is not tragic. I have been generously rewarded for everything I’ve ever tried to do. I’m actually a happy ending.

Can you tell me about the time you hijacked Seventeen’s #ManicureMonday on Twitter? People tweet their nails! I had no idea people tweeted their nails. So I poke my head up to say, All these hands are capable of doing all kinds of things, and I tweet my unmanicured hands holding a vial in my lab with #ManicureMonday and #Science. It sort of took off after that. But I wasn’t saying, Hey, look at my *important* hands. I was saying, Those are pretty, but I would personally rather have mine covered in mud.

Do you have a lot of trolls online?

I get hate mail, rape stuff. It’s one of the struggles of our age, and I try to be philosophical about it, but I also want to be truthful about the harm.

You write for the first time about episodes of mania and bipolar disorder. Was that scary? I cried when I wrote it, but it wasn’t scary. You know, we don’t need another book that just sort of talks about things. I wanted to get through that it’s a real physiological illness. And even if it’s caused by chemicals in my brain, it doesn’t change just how real the experiences were for me.

—SIOBHAN O’CONNOR



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